ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

1902-03 to 1909-10

00135001

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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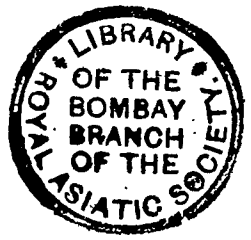

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INDEX.

PARAS.		PAGE.
1.	Area.	1
2.	Population.	1
3.	Political relations.	1
4.	Domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family.	1
5-7	Important Political events.	1
8.	Changes in the Staff.	2
9-10.	Rain fall.	2
11-14.	Condition of crops.	3
15-16.	Prices of food grains.	4
17-18.	General condition of the people.	5
19.	Gross revenue of the year.	6
20.	Waste lands.	6
21.	Irrigation.	6
22.	Co-coanut plantation.	7
23.	Sugar cane crop.	7
24.	Plantation of trees.	7
25.	Financial position.	7
26-27.	Conservancy.	8
28.	Vital statistic.	8
29.	Epidemic diseases.	8
30-31.	Medical relief.	9
32.	Plague.	9
33-37.	Administration of justice.	9
38-39.	Police protection.	10
40.	Jails.	11
41-42.	Trade and manufacture.	11
43-44.	Education.	11
45.	Public works.	12
46-48.	Relief to the people.	12
49.	Estate under Management.	13
50-52.	Paddock.	13
53.	Cattle Breeding.	14
54-55.	Conclusion.	14

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

INTRODUCTION.

Area.

THE area of the State is 417·0 square miles. It consists of 103 villages of which 96 are inhabited and 7 ~~are~~ have been waste for some years. The waste villages are some of those newly founded during the time of the management of this State by the Agency.

Population.

2. The population of the State is 27,383 as enumerated at the last Imperial Census. Wankaner, the capital of the State, is the largest town and has a population of 6,832 souls.

Political relations.

3. The relations with the neighbouring States have continued to be friendly as before.

Domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family.

4. During the year under report there has not been any domestic events of importance in the Raj Saheb's family.

Important Political events.

5. The most important and memorable events of the year were the Coronation of His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor in London, and the Coronation Darbár held at Delhi. The Raj Saheb was invited to attend the Darbár and would have most gladly availed himself of the honour done to him, but owing to financial difficulties he had to excuse himself from attending the Darbár.

6. On the occasion of the Coronation the Raj Saheb had held a Darbár to which all the State Officers, the Bhayats and Mul-girasias and the leading citizens were invited. Besides, the day was observed as a general holiday, the whole town was decorated, sweetmeats were distributed among school children, a number of poor were fed and the foot and mounted police were paraded in honour of the occasion. The towns people too responded to the occasion and the whole town was *en fete.*

7. On the proclamation day similar festivities were held under the direction and guidance of the Deputy Karbhari Mr. Harjivan B. Kotak who was then holding the Chief Karbhari's charge, both the Raj Saheb and the Chief Karbhari Rao Saheb Nathabhai A. Desai being absent. On that day the Raj Saheb had gone to Delhi as a private visitor and the Chief Karbhari was on leave.

8. There was no change in the personnel of the various officers except in that of the Head Master of the middle school. Mr. Kuberdas K. Rajpura B.A., LL.B., the permanent Head Master having taken long leave, Mr. Manishanker J. Bhat B.A., has been appointed to fill that post.

Changes in the staff.

Season and Rainfall.

9. The monsoon of the year proved to be bad. There were only ·84 inch of rain till the end of the third week of August and the outlook appeared to be very bad with the whole of June, July and August practically dry. There were serious apprehensions of another famine and the condition of one's mind can well be imagined with the distress and suffering of the famine of 1900 fresh in the memory. Providence, however, proved propitious and there were 1·50 inches of rain on the night of the 20th August throughout the whole of the State. This atonce removed the cause for anxiety and people were cheered up with good prospects for the year. Since that date the rain continued to fall almost daily till the 21st September 1902. This continuous raining every day would have interfered with sowing and other agricultural operations. But luckily that was not the ease. It was only drizzling rain and except on four different occasions hardly exceeded ·40 during any one day. This sort of rain, instead of its being harmful, not only facilitated sowing but proved to be very beneficial to the crops. It created hopes for a time for a very good year. But unfortunately the rain again held off at a period when it was most required. There was not a drop of rain since the 21st of September except ·10 on the 17th October. The crops were in flowers then and were in great need of rain but it was the end of the monsoon and consequently our hopes for a good harvest were to a certain extent marred.

Rainfall.

Distribution of rain.

10. The following table shows how the rain was distributed during the four monsoon months:—

Name of Station.	July 1902.	August 1902.	September 1902.	October 1902.	Total.
Wankaner.	·84	7·34	10·68	·10	19·06
Tithwa.	·61	6·88	13·00	0	20·55
Mesaria.	·32	10·41	9·83	·05	20·67
Lunsar.	·13	12·17	11·86	·08	24·16

It may be remarked here that the total fall was not much short of the average round about here as will be seen from the following table.

Stations.	1897-1898	1898-1899	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	Remarks.
Wankaner ...	28·94	17·16	5·82	33·25	13·95	19·06	
Tithwa. ...	32·80	20·02	3·80	26·81	14·62	20·55	
Mesaria ...	24·68	15·76	3·77	26·86	15·64	20·67	
Lunsar ...	27·47	13·54	4·84	24·47	11·42	24·16	

Compared with the average rainfall of five years before the famine, which comes to about 22 inches, the total rainfall of the year under report could not be said to be bad and would have been sufficient to give a good harvest had it been evenly distributed over a longer period. After the famine there has been a successive failure of later rains.

Crops.

11. From an account of the season's rainfall given above it will be observed that the period for sowing Jowari, Bajri and Cotton had passed away without any rain. When, therefore, it did rain in August the people sowed Bajri over a large area as that crop could thrive better than others even with less rain, and Jowari and Cotton over small areas. Moreover as the season had far advanced, the ryots were unable to sow up all their lands and cousequently a large area had to be sown with Purabia Tal (cessamum of a reddish colour) the sowing of which usually takes place at the end of August. A somewhat larger area than usual was also kept fallow for winter crops.

Condition of crops.

12. All the crops though late appeared to be very thriving in the beginning and held out hopes for a good harvest. These hopes were however marred when the later rains held off and there were for a time apprehensions of failure of all thecrops. But Providence was again merciful. Bajri and Cotton crops fared better than Jowari which almost failed every where except in one Mahal. Pulses almost failed like Jowari. The cultivators however did not despair of good hopes Having very little to do in reaping the Kharif harvest and finding sufficient water in their wells, they applied themselves in making good the loss in Kharif crops by raising irrigated crops. They worked hard day and night and with the help of the State in the shape of loans of seed and Kos, a very large area was sown with wheat, barley and Methi. Cotton also was irrigated wherever it was feasible. And thanks to the Almighty, the wheat crop has been excellent, cotton good, and barley and Methi have been middling. If the rabi crops had not been good, the year would have been one of great hardship and worse than the two preceding years which too were very poor.

Locusts and rats.

13. Luckily, this year was free from the pest of rats or flights of locusts, and although there was very severe cold during the winter there was hardly any appreciable injury done to the crops from frost.

14. The monsoon having been very late and also confined only to one month, the out-turn of Kharif crops has been very poor. The Rabi crops have been very satisfactory. The following table shows the average anna valuation of the out-turn of various crops during the year under report and the four preceding years :—

Agricultural produce.

Name of crop.	Average crop in annas during				
	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
Cotton.	8	...	4	3	12
Wheat.	12	6	12	8	16
Bajri.	9	...	10	9	8
Jowari.	13	...	4	6	4
Gram.	3	...	2	¾	6
Pulses of sorts. ...	5	...	2	½	2
Cessamum.	0	...	6	4	8
Barley.	0	...	8	6	10
Methi.	0	...	...	6	10

It will be seen that the wheat crop has been excellent, whereas Cotton, Barley, Methi, Bajri and Cessamum come next in order. The remainder of the crops are below half the average.

15. The prices of food grains remained stationary till the month of June. But when the rains held off they went up at once but the rise was not very great. There was a slight fall however when the rains came. This continued till the middle of November when there was again a further fall in the prices. The abnormal produce of Jowari and Bajri in the Sorath Prant and the bumper wheat crop every where have so flooded the markets that it is now found rather difficult to dispose of the produce. The money market is also tight and the result naturally of all these is a further fall in the prices. It is cotton alone which has continued to command a good price.

Prices.

16. The following table shows the prices of the staple food grains for the last five years as compared with those of the year under report.

	Wheat lbs.	Bajri lbs.	Jowari lbs.	Gram lbs.	Mug lbs.	Adad lbs.	
1897-1898 ...	27	28	32	25	32	26	lbs. per rupee. (One lb. equal to 40 tolas.)
1898-1899 ...	32	29	40	31	24	24	
1899-1900 ...	16	16	18½	18	16	17½	
1900-1901 ...	30	32	32	20	22	18	
1901-1902 ...	25	27	31	25	19	19	
1902-3 beginning. ...	25	24	27	25	20	20	
1902-3 end...	32	33	42	32	24	23	

It will be observed that the rates are lower during the year under review than those in the preceeding five years for reasons explained above.

General condition and resources.

17. The outlook of the season has on the whole been fairly good, and the general condition of the people has slightly improved. Some good cultivators have been able to re-establish their credit with their former sowcars who have come forward to pay to the State the debt due by their Kools as per instalments fixed and also to supply their needs. Endeavours are also being made to induce money lenders to resume their dealings with their former Kools under State supervision, so that the latter may not have to depend for help entirely on the State. It may be remarked here that, unless a State has an overflowing treasury and plentiful resources, money-lenders are indispensable to cultivators. A small State like this, with very limited resources, can hardly be expected to meet *all* the wants of the cultivators. Moreover even if the State is prepared to meet all their wants there is a certain amount of risk involved in making large advances on account of the facilities which the divided jurisdictions afford to dishonest cultivators, who are to be found every where, for absconding from one State into another. The experiment of a State agricultural bank was tried here during the management of the State by the Agency with the result that a large portion of the advances had to be written off. With the experience, therefore, gained in the past it is necessary to gradually put the sowcars in the State's place with such precautions as are necessary for preventing usury and unconscionable bargains.

General condition of the people.

18. The money lending classes and other traders too have now been able to regain confidence and if the next few years are good there is every hope of a good future before all. Times are also not bad for labouring classes. They get plenty of work and have other means to maintain themselves. The rate of wages being the same as last year and corn being very cheap, there is no distress among

these people. It is to be regretted, however, that the condition of the ordinary Grassias and Bhayats has not improved in the same proportion as that of the others. There is yet want of good cultivators in their villages, and they themselves are but very lazy and indifferent cultivators. As time advances and good seasons come there is every hope that prosperity will return to them also.

Gross revenue of the year.

19. As mentioned last year the financial year of the State closes on the last day of the month of Aso of the Hindu year. This year it fell on the 31st October 1902. The gross revenue of the year from every source has been Rs. 207,641-2-3 as against Rs. 182,822-8-6 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 24,818-9-9. This is no doubt satisfactory but it yet falls far short of the average revenue before the famine year, which comes to Rs. 296,908-12-0.

Waste lands.

20. The area of land cultivated last year was 58,580 acres, whereas this year it is 62,360 acres. This is 92 per cent of the area of land (67,880 acres) cultivated before the famine. It will be noticed that the former prosperity has yet not been reached. Every effort is made to attain to it but it is very difficult to find good cultivators who may not have to depend so much for assistance on the State. The following table shows the area under different crops during the year of report and the two preceding years.

Name of crops.	1900-1901 Acres.	1901-1902 Acres.	1902-1903 Acres.	
Bajri.	17,500	16,735	22,265	
Jowari.	9,900	17,365	12,780	
Cotton.	8,600	15,180	10,970	
Banti.	1,650	925	415	
Til.	6,020	2,300	7,210	
Pulses....	2,500	3,940	6,120	
Wheat.	1,080	1,305	1,665	
Barley.	500	620	570	
Methi.	250	210	365	
Total.	48,000	58,580	62,360	

Irrigation.

21. Irrigation in this State is principally done from wells. There are now 1546 wells showing an increase of 15 over the number of wells during the preceding year. The number of irrigation tanks remains 5 as last year. Of these the largest one of Mesaria has yet been incomplete. Of the rest four, except Jashvantsar, all were full; and they

were fully utilized for irrigation. Jashvantsar contained only 13 feet of water out of the total depth of 22. This was due to its catchment area being not very large, and the drizzling rain which fell having been absorbed by the earth. Moreover the people had this year an additional facility for irrigation from the Molri irrigation tank constructed by Government within the limits of Chotila Thana. The villages of Thikariala, Bhalgam, Rungpur and Jalida are just near the tank, and the Agency Engineer, seeing it profitable to give water to these villages, supplied it to the people of Thikariala, Bhalgam and partly of Rangpur, upto which villages the canal was ready, on payment of a water rate fixed by him. Irrigated crops have been raised from this tank in about 162 acres. Next year, if the service canal is extended to the other two villages, it is hoped to irrigate at least 300 acres of land. During the year the water supply was good every-where and the area under irrigated crops reached 2,390 acres, exceeding that of the previous year by 285 acres.

Cocoanut plantation.

22. There is nothing worth mentioning with regard to this plantation. It exists in two places in the town of Wankaner, and every year the number of trees is decreasing. Suffice it to say that it is a total failure.

Sugar-cane crop.

23. Endeavours were made last year to bring a large area under sugar-cane cultivation, and these were successful to some extent. But the extremely low rate of molasses imported from Northern India and other places, and the incessant watering the crop requires make it unremunerative to raise it.

Plantation of trees.

24. The number of trees planted during the year has been 3,001. Of these 145 were planted by the State and the rest by the people. The planting of such a large number of trees is due to the suggestion made by the kind and popular Agent to the Governor, Mr. Quin, for commemorating in this way the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor, tree planting being considered by every native of India as one of the holiest acts of charity and benevolence. This happy suggestion was taken up with one accord and carried out successfully.

Financial position.

25. The financial condition of the State could not be said to be satisfactory. After the famine, the years have successively been bad and it is with the utmost care and economy in husbanding the resources that it has been possible to make both ends meet. The cash balance in the beginning of the year 1901-1902 was Rs. 5,548-9-1 and the gross revenues of the year were Rs. 207,641-2-3. A sum of Rs. 41,080 was also recovered from the ryots and Bhayats out of the loans given them. The total receipt side, therefore, was Rs. 254,270, and it would have sufficed to meet the liabilities of the year. But owing to bad year and very late monsoon it was found necessary to maintain the labouring classes by opening relief works and establishing a poor house for the destitute. Loans had also to be given to the Bhayats and the cultivators. On account of these reasons a further loan of Rs. 30,000 had to

be obtained from Government. Including this last sum the total Government and Local Fund loans come to Rs. 519,500 upto date. Besides this, the State has no other debt. Interest has beeu paid on the loans upto date. It is a matter of great satisfaction to note that Government have kindly been pleased to remit the interest on the above-mentioned loans for a period of three years. In such trying circumstances this is a measure of great relief and it has been appreciated very gratefully.

Conservancy.

26. The State has one town only viz. Wankaner containing a population of about 7,000 people, and for it alone there is a Municipality It is purely a State Department, worked wholly by State Officers and maintained from State revenues. It looks after the cleanliness of the town and the lighting of the streets. There are public latrines in convenient places for the use of the people and they are cleaned twice a day. There is a separate and sufficient establishment for the above purposes, working under Ward Inspectors and a Municipal Officer. The cost of the Department during the year was Rs. 3,205.

27. In the moffusil the village officers see to the cleanliness of their respective charges. The revenue and the police officers on their visits to the villages satisfy themselves that the village officers attend to their duties.

Vital Statistics.

28. The following table gives the number of births and deaths in the whole State for the year under report and the preceding five years.

Births and deaths.	During the years.					
	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
Births.	1,116	1,132	1,000	345	444	746
Deaths.	903	883	2,091	5,733	963	863

Since the famine of 1899-1900 the number of births was falling off, while that of deaths was greatly above the normal figure. There is a slight appreciable improvement however during the year under report.

29. Fortunately there was no epidemic during the year but many fell victims to malarial fever and pneumonia. The effects of the famine and the subsequent bad years have been so very ~~bad~~ bad that it will take years to attain to the normal position of the period before the famine. The percentage of births and deaths per mille is 27·24 and 31·52 respectively as ccmpared with 16·21 and 35·28 during the year 1901-1902.

Medical relief.

30. There is a hospital in the town of Wankaner and two dispensaries in the moffusil, one in the village of Tithwá, the head quarter of that Mahal, and another in the village of Mahiká, a central fairly large sized village in the Mesariá Mahal. The number of outdoor patients treated in these three institutions was 14,460 during the year against 14,975 in the year before. The daily average of such patients was 115·2 against 180·3 last year. There is provision for in-patients in the Hospital at Wankaner and the number of such patients admitted during the year was 50 against 74 the year before. These institutions cost Rs. 3,962.

Prevailing diseases.

31. The prevailing diseases during the year were of ordinary types, viz. fever, boils, pneumonia, eyesores, dysentery and diarrhœa. There were a few cases of erysipelas in the village of Lunsar and in the State poor house but timely precautions prevented the spread of the disease. Fortunately the State was free from Cholera and small pox.

Plague.

32. Happily the State has been free from plague till now. Last monsoon there was plague of a virulent type raging in Rajkot and Gondal and good many people had immigrated to this State. Plague had also been raging in the neighbouring State of Morvi and good many people had come to reside temporarily in the town of Wankaner and other villages. Every precaution is taken to see that the people coming from infected areas are quite healthy, by enforcing medical examination for 10 days. There had been 3 imported cases of plague during the year. All of them were detected in time and removed to a hospital kept for the purpose, away from the inhabited places.

Administration of Justice.

33. The number of Courts both Civil and Criminal ~~have~~ has remained the same as last year.

1. The Hazur Court is presided over by the Raj Saheb and it exercises the powers of a High Court.

2. The Sarnyayadhish Court.—In Criminal matters this Court exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge since May last. Before then, it exercised the powers of a District Magistrate. In Civil matters it has now full original jurisdiction, The appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish Court in Civil and Criminal matters lie to this Court.

3. The Court of the Nyayadhish.—This Court disposes of suits valued upto ~~Rs~~. 2,000 and exercises powers of a First Class Magistrate. It also disposes of monetary suits upto ~~Rs~~. 50 as Small Cause Court suits.

Civil Justice.

34. The number of Civil suits filed during the year was 401 which with 7 suits, remaining undisposed of in the beginning of the year, brought the total number for disposal to 408. Of these 394 have been disposed of and there remain only 14 for disposal in the Court of the Nyayadhish.

Original ~~Criminal~~ Suits.

35. There were 9 appeals remaining undisposed of in the beginning of the year and 12 more were filed during the year both in the Hazur Court and the Sarnyayadhish's Court. All these have been disposed of.

Civil appeals.

Criminal Justice.

36. During the year under report the number of cases dealt with by the Sarnyayadhish and the Nyayadhish was 140 involving 226 persons. Of these 137 cases have been disposed of, dealing with 221 persons. The number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year is 3 with 5 accused persons.

Criminal cases.

37. During the year 11 persons appealed, 3 to the Hazur Court and 8 to the Sarnyayadhish. Out of these in 4 cases convictions and sentences were confirmed, in one modified and in 6 quashed. No appeal remained for disposal at the end of the year.

Criminal appeals.

Police Department.

38. The arrangements in this Department were the same as stated last year. The Superintendent of Police, besides the general supervision of the working of the Department, has charge of the Tithwa Mahal and the town of Wankaner. The discipline of the the Foot Police is looked after by a retired military pensioner who also investigates cases within the limits of the town of Wankaner. The number of Foot Police is 60, whereas that of the mounted Police is 12 with a Risaldar who is also a retired military man.

Foot and mounted Police.

39. Although the year was not a prosperous one the number of offences reported was 192 against 276 reported during the preceding year. There was no case of murder but there were 6 cases of robbery and one of dacoity. All of these were detected and offenders brought to justice. The number of offences of house breaking and theft was reduced to 22 and 64 from 28 and 97 respectively during the year 1901-1902. The value of the stolen property was ~~Rs~~. 2,357-4-9 against ~~Rs~~. 3,699-4-3 in the year before, whereas that of the property recovered was ~~Rs~~. 1,457-0-8, giving a per centage of 61·80 against 76·03 in the year 1901-1902. The working of the department would appear from the above results to be satisfactory.

Offences.

Jails.

Jails.

40. There is only one jail for the whole State in the town of Wankaner. The Chief Medical Officer is the Jail Superintendent. There is a Jailor and a warder too. The guard is supplied by the Police.

In the beginning of the year under report the population of the jail was 22, all convicted. At the close of the year there were only six persons all convicted. During the year the daily average of the jail population came to 14·57 against 15·76 in the year before.

The health of the inmates of the jail contimed to be very well. Only one prisoner, an old man, who had escaped last year from the hospital, died this year of pneumonia.

There were no jail offences of any kind.

On the coronation day of His Most Gracious Majesty 2 prisoners were released in commemoration of the happy event.

Trade and manufacture.

41. There is no trade or manufacture worth mentioning in this State. The Mumnas of Wankaner and the Dheds weave a coarse kind of cloth and the former also manufacture covering for bedding and other inferior kind of cloth for local use. Some 300 Mumnas of this State are still in Surat and are in the employ of big cloth merchants there.

Ginning Factory.

42. There is one Ginning Factory in the town of Wankaner. The cotton crop during year being nearly destroyed by the rats, the Factory had been worked for a short time as in the previous year. The owner had however not to suffer any loss.

Education.

Number of Schools and Children.

43. The numer of Schools continued to be the same as before. The mode of teaching and the subjects taught have however been altered according to the latest orders of Government. As many of the boys of the sixth Standard in the Middle School after passing that standard were not able to carry on their studies further for want of means, a new class hass been opened for teaching Standard VII. This has increased the expenditure a little but it has been and is likely to be of great benefit to the poor students in future also. During the year under report the number of students in the schools in the town of Wankaner has risen from 680 to 769, whereas in the moffusil it has gone upto 321 from 296 in the preceding year.

Examination.

44. The examination of the middle school was conducted by the Deputy Karbhari, Mr. Harjivan Bhavan Kotak. B.A., LL. B., and the Head Master of the School. The examination of the other schools was conducted by the Head Master of the Middle School,

and it is very gratifying to note that the results every where have been very satisfactory. The discipline and the teachfng is maintained on the same line as in the Government Educational Department.

Public works.

45. The expenditure incurred under this head is Rs. 17,450. Owing to bad year it was difficult to provide any more money, and no works of any public utility could therefore be undertaken. The Mesaria Irrigation Tank, which when completed would bring in a very good revenue, deserves the first attention if some sixty thousand rupees can be spared to complete it. The sum of Rs. 17,450 was spent under the following heads:—

No.	Name of works.	Amount spent.
1	Mesaria Irrigation Tank.	Rs. 5.955
2	New Zenáná Building....	„ 160
3	Canal and tank repairs.	„ 478
4	Road and other repairs.	„ 4,856
5	Relief works....	„ 6,001
	Total.	Rss. 17,450

Help to the people.

Relief to labouring Class.

46. The year was a bad one and the people were soon at the end of their resources. In the month of May a little distress was felt by some. This gradually increased, and the State had therefore to provide work for able bodied people and to make provision for the destitute. At the end of May relief had to be given to about 350 men. In June and July the number on the works remained almost the same but that in the poor house rose to 225. As the rains held off in August too, the number on the works began to rise till it reached 1400 in the third week of that month. During that month the large relief work of the Mesaria Tank, which was undertaken during the last famine and which had remained unfinished, had to be opened. Fortunately rain fell on the 21st August and the number began to fall down. Relief works had however to be continued till the end of October and the poor house till December. The amount spent under this head was Rs. 11,955 including the sum spent on the Mesaria work.

47. Most of the cultivators and Bhayats and Mulgirasias had to be helped as before by grant of loans for their maintenance and agricultural purposes. The sum which had to be advanced to these people is shown in the following table.

Help to cultivators, Bhayats &c.,

To whom given.	Purposes for which given.	Amount.
Cultivators.	For seed, food and bullocks.	48,965
Bhayats and Mul-girasias.	For seed, food &ca.	12,860
	Total.	61,825

48. Very small recoveries could be made this year. A sum of Rs. 37,915 was recovered towards the taccavi advances given to the cultivators and the sum of Rs. 3,165 from Bhayats and Mulgirasias towards the loans given them. It may be stated that no interest is charged to the cultivators for the taccavi advances given them.

Recovery of loans.

49. There has been only one estate of a minor Bhayat under management. All his lands were waste after the famine. They are now being given out for cultivation. He has some debt also and the Deputy Karbhari now holds enquiries to ascertain its exact amount. When this is done a scheme will be drawn up for its liquidation.

Estate under Management.

Horse and Mule breeding.

50. Under the personal care and devoted attention of the Raj Saheb, the Paddock has continued to work satisfactorily as before. The number of brood mares for breeding horses has been 40 and for mule breeding 8. The number of colts and fillies born during the year of report was 17 against 10 in the preceding year. During the year 5 colts and fillies were purchased by the Army Remount Agent, and two mules and some young stock not likely to be purchased for remount purposes were disposed of locally. It has been the desire of the Raj Saheb to revive the Kathiawari breed and endeavour is being made to breed more Kathiawari horses.

Paddock.

51. During the year of report there were three stallions for horse and one Cyprian donkey for Mule breeding. Akbar the Arab stallion, shown in the last report, was sold off as Government presented the State with a very good Arab stallion last year. The names of the Stallions and the number of mares covered by each are given in the following table :—

Stallions.

No.	Names of Stallions.	Mares covered.		Total.
		of the State.	of other people.	
1	Master Lurgan. ... ... T. B. E.	10	12	22
2	Mazurka. ... ... Arab....	10	19	29
3	Fulmalio. ... ... Kathiawari.	26	6	32
4	Daru. ... ... Cyprian donkey ...	9	1	10
	Total.	55	38	93

The young stock by Master Lurgan and Mazurka is the best in every respect.

Visitors of the Paddock.

52. This year the Paddock was visited by the Agent to the Governor and Mr. C. C. Watson, the Prant Political Agent. The yearly visit was also paid by the Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department and it is a great satisfaction to state that the remarks have been as good as before.

Cattle breeding.

53. The cattle camp started during the last famine has still been continued. A number of cows, she buffaloes and male calves has been sold on credit during the year to the cultivators and poor Bhayats, whose cattle had perished during the famine. At the end of the year of report there were 70 cows, 33 she buffaloes and 109 young ones. The male calves are castrated in the Paddock. As there is plenty of grass and grazing land near Vankaner, the keeping of cattle costs the State very little, and the state is able to supply locally bred cattle to its subjects at moderate prices.

Conclusion.

54. The Raj Saheb's personal care for the welfare of his people and his deep interest in every branch of the administration of the State are mainly instrumental in bringing about the results mentioned in this report. He is easily accessible to all of his subjects and spares no pains to see that prompt redress is given to all seeking it. As in the previous year, so in the year under report, he made a tour throughout the State personally visiting almost every village. Such tours, besides keeping the Ruler and the ruled in touch with each other, act as a deterrent on the malpractices of district officers and other servants. They also tend to enhance the loyalty and love of the people towards their ruler.

55. Before concluding it ought to be mentioned that all the officers of the State have exerted their most tc bring about the best result in the working of their departments and given cordial support in administering the affairs of the State. Best thanks are due to all of them.

Wankaner,
15 June 1903,

Nathabhai Avichaldas Desai, L.C.E.
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1903-1904.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Rajkot:

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1904

INDEX.

	Page.
Introduction.	1
Area.	1
Population.	1
Political relations.	2
Domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family.	2
Important Political events.	2
Changes in the staff.	2
Rainfall,	2
Distribution of rain.	3
Rainfall of past years.	3
Crops.	4
Condition of crops.	4
Locusts and frost.	4
Agricultural produce.	5
Prices.	6
General condition and resources.	6
General condition of the people.	6
Waste Lands.	7
Irrigation.	8
Cocoanut plantation.	8
Sugar cane crop.	8
Improvement of Cotton crop.	9
Experiments in Exotic Cotton.	9
Plantation of trees.	9
Gross revenues of the year.	10
Financial position.	10
Trades and manufactures.	10
Tiles Factory.	11
Ginning Factory.	11
Conservancy.	11
Vital statistics.	11
Medical relief.	12
Prevailing diseases.	12
Plague.	13
Administration of justice.	14
Police Department.	15
Jails.	16
Education.	17
The Devkunverba Scholarships.	18
Public Works Department.	18
Help to the people.	19
Minor's estate under management.	20
Paddock.	20
Cattale breeding.	21
Conclusion.	21

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1903-1904.

INTRODUCTION.

Area.

THE area of the State is 417 square miles. There are in all 103 villages of which 96 are inhabited and the rest are waste. The number of waste villages is the same as last year but out of those in the last year one village has become inhabited during the year and another one which contained only three families of cultivators as its entire population has become depopulated, the inhabitants having removed themselves to a neighbouring village. The lands of the village however continue to be cultivated by those men and others from surrounding villages.

Population.

2. The entire population of the State according to the last Imperial Census is 27,383. The population of each of the four Mahals into which the State is divided for administrative purposes and of Wankaner, the capital of the State, is given in the following table.

No.	Name.	Population.
1	Wankaner City...	6,832.
2	Tithwa Mahal...	10,020.
3	Mesaria Mahal...	5,008.
4	Lunsar Mahal...	4,302.
5	Punchkoshi Villages.	1,221.
	Total. ...	27,383.

In the natural course of things some increase could be expected by this time in the population since its last enumeration but on comparing the annual birth and death registers one could hardly find that to be the case. During these

years the number of deaths has greatly exceeded that of the births owing to prolonged effects of the last famine and successive unhealthy seasons.

Political relations.

3. The political relations with the neighbouring States have continued to be as friendly as before.

Domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family.

4. Except two very sad and untimely deaths there has been no event worth mentioning. The happiness of the family was marred by the death of the Raj Saheb's junior Rani Saheb Ba Shree Devkunverba in the prime of her life, and then of Kunvari Saheb Kishorkunverba, the Raj Saheb's younger daughter aged about 3½ years by the deceased Rani Saheb. These two sad events have cast such a deep gloom over the family and the subjects of the State that it will take some years before the sadness wears out.

Important Political events.

5. There has not been any important political event during the year under report.

Change in the staff.

6. There has been no change in the personnel of the State officers except in one case. The Risaldar of the mounted police, Mr. Anantsing, a military pensioner, was dismissed from service for misconduct and Mr. Shivdarsansing, who had formerly held the post but had resigned has been re-appointed to it. A new post of Assistant to the Revenue Officer has been created and Mr. Somchand Punja, the Tithwa Wahivatdar has been appointed to it, his post of Wahivatdar being filled by grade promotions from subordinates. Two new posts of Assistant Masters have also been created in the English School owing to increased number of pupils and addition of Standard VII and a Graduate has been appointed to one of them.

Season and Rainfall.

Rainfall.

7. Some months before monsoon, people began to make surmises regarding the rainfall and feared that the year would be one of scarcity. But happily their fears were soon allayed and proved to be absolutely groundless by the fall of timely rains in the last weak of June. This year we had not anxiously to await its arrival till August as in the three preceding years. It came in proper time and by the first week of July sowing operations were proceeding very briskly. In July and August it rained almost daily but it was in such small quantities except on three occasions, that it did not interfere with agricultural operations and hardly necessitated a break. With such favourable rains the people were able to sow quite a desirable quantity

of their lands with kharif crops in time. They had hardly to re-sow any of their land and there was no need to keep a greater area for sowing Purabia Til and for winter crops than what they specially wanted to keep. With such favourable conditions all the crops seemed to be doing excellently well till September in which month the rainfall was quite insufficient. It was specially so in the poorer mahal of Lunsar mostly inhabited by Kolis. Practically the rains held off entirely in the month of October, it having rained rather insignificantly at two places.

Distribution of rain.

8. The following table shows how the season's rainfall was distributed during the monsoon months.

	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	Total.	
Wankaner ...	1·31	14·54	3·28	1·44	·56	21·13	
Tithwa. ...	2·71	11·44	3·19	1·59	·28	19·21	
Mesaria. ...	·40	11·36	2·49	2·37	...	16·62	
Lunsar. ...	2·23	13·32	6.35	·97	...	22·87	

It will be observed that the total rainfall was good but that it was below the average by about one fourth in the Mesaria Mahal, although as a matter of fact it did not affect its crops because, there the rainfall in September was higher than in the other Mahals. The total rainfall of the season, although highest, in the Lunsar Mahal could not be said to be evenly distributed as the months of September and October were practically dry for that Mahal.

Rainfall of past years.

9. The following table shows the rainfall since 1897–1898.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Wankaner ...	28·94	17·16	5·82	33·25	13·95	19 06	21·13
Tithwa. ...	32·80	20·02	3·80	26·81	14·62	20·55	19·21
Mesaria. ...	24·68	15·76	3·77	26·86	15·64	20·67	16·62
Lunsaria. ...	27·47	13·54	4·84	24·47	11·42	24·16	22·87

The average rainfall in this part of the province is about 22 inches and it will be seen from the table that we are now having back our normal rainfall.

10. The rainfall this year was both seasonable and good. The cultivators were able therefore to sow all their kharif crops at their proper time. The Jowari, Bajri, Cotton, Pulses and Ashadi Tal had each an area asigned to it by the cultivators according to their sense of the system of rotation of crops just as in good years. The area under Jowari and Cotton increased whereas that under Bajri and Til fell off from that during the previous year. The area under irrigated crops also was equal to that in the preceding year. The paddy cultivation which is the principal produce of our village of Chitrákhada in the Lunsar Mahal totally failed for want of later rains.

Crops.

11. The condition of all the crops was from the very first good. The growth was vigorous and all the plants were healthy. The Purabia Til only were slightly diseased. Had there been sufficient rains in September and one or two good showers in October the year would have given bumper crops. But as shown in the para of rainfall want of later rains slightly affected the crops of bajri, cotton, pulses and gram. On the whole however the kharif crops were on an average very good. The irrigated crops of wheat, barley and methi were from the beginning in a very healthy condition and gave hopes of very good harvest till January. After that, just when the crops were ripening, there was an unusual rainfall followed by dews. These brought on the disease of red rust in wheat and of haldarwo in barley. Methi was also injuriously affected. The out-turn of the rabi crops has therefore been below our expectations.

Condition of crops.

12. Till the middle of October every one had prospects of a good year before him but they were soon marred by the appearance of a very formidable army of locusts. They came from the east. On the night before they made their appearance in this State one of our subjects got a telegram from Wadhwan that locusts had halted at Muli. The man informed us of the danger the very moment and we at once sent intimation to all our village officers of the approaching danger and orderd them to arrange for reaping the bajri and jowari crops that were ripe for harvesting. The cultivators at once set to their work and engaged as many labourers as they could get paying them exhorbitant wages. But there was hardly sufficient time to finish the work when on the following day at noon the locusts were seen on the eastern boundary of our state in swarming numbers. For miles the sky was overcast with them. In the beginning they seemed very high up in the sky and it seemed as if they were passing away. Our fears for a time were therefore gone, but

Locusts and frost.

at 4 in the evening the flights seemed to halt for the night round about the town of Wankaner. The flight extended over an area of about 40 square miles. Had they done their work fully the mischief would have been appalling and there would have been nothing left in the villages where they had halted. But Providence was merciful. The mouths of the insects were diseased and they could not eat any hardened grain. They ate away only unripe grains of Bajri, Jowari, Til and cotton leaves. The total amount of damage done this time was estimated at about Rs. 18,280. They again appeared in this State on 6 different occassions but the number was small and they did not do much damage except on two occasions. The total amount of mischief done during the year comes to about Rs. 20,600.

13. To add to the misery of the people there had been severe frost on two different occasions. It affected the cotton and the castor oil crops very injuriously. In all the fields of cotton situated near rivers and tanks and in low-lying places the effect was very severe. It may be stated however that the damage done in this State was not so great as in a plain country. The hills proved to be a protection to some extent against this evil.

Agricultural produce.

14. Inspite of the failure of later rains and the destruction done by locusts and the frost the average out-turn of crops has been very satisfactory. The average anna valuation of the various crops has been given in the following table.

Name of Crop.	Average crop in annas during.						
	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	
Jowari. ...	13	...	4	6	4	16	
Bajri.	9	...	10	9	8	14	
Cotton. ...	8	...	4	3	12	14	
Pulses of sorts	5	...	2	½	2	10	
Cessamum....	...	...	6	4	8	10	
Gram	3	...	2	¾	6	10	
Wheat. ...	12	6	12	8	16	14	
Barley. ...	...	...	8	6	10	12	
Methi. ...	...	...	...	6	10	12	

Looking to the results recorded in the table there is every reason to express a general satisfaction at the prospects of the year.

Prices.

15. The prices in the beginning of the year were low for reasons explained in the preceding year's report, and they began to fall off further gradually till October when they reached their abnormally low figure. With the large quantities of grain imported from the Sorath side during the last year, the large stock of undisposed of State grain, with no demand for export and the prospects of an abundant harvest the result was natural. The difficulty of money market also tended to ~~low~~ causes prices. It is cotton alone which has commanded very good price and brought money to the people. Without it the general condition of the people would have hardly improved even with such a good harvest.

16. The following table shows the prices of staple food grains for the last 6 years as compared with the year under report.

Year.	Wheat lbs.	Bajri lbs.	Jowari lbs.	Gram. lbs.	Mug lbs.	Adad lbs.	Remarks.
1897-98.	27	28	32	25	32	26	lbs. per rupee (one lb. equal to 40 tolas).
1898-99.	32	29	40	31	24	24	
1899-1900.	16	16	18½	18	16	17½	
1900-01.	30	32	32	20	22	18	
1901-02.	25	27	31	25	19	19	
1902-03.	32	33	42	32	24	23	
1903-04.	36	38	50	36	34	32	

It will be observed that the prices this year have gone down abnormally low. It is stated that they had never been so low within the last 30 years.

General condition and Resources.

General condition of the people.

17. The cheerful and contented faces one met everywhere was a sure sign of material improvement in the condition of the people. Indeed with such a good year it could hardly be otherwise. It will not be an exaggeration to say that most of the people are on a fair way to regain their former good condition. Except in very few cases the cultivators had not to depend on State aid as in previous years. They were able to manage their affairs themselves or were able to obtain what little help

they wanted in the beginning of the year from their sowcars. Of those indebted to the State nearly half have been able to pay off State debts, keeping enough for them till the next harvest. Of the remaining, all except the people of a few unfortunate villages in the Lunsar Mahal whose crops, poor as they were for want of adequate rain, were destroyed by locusts, have been able to pay off more than half of their state debts. In all such cases the people have been allowed to keep enough for their ordinary wants so that they might not have to seek for State help. The traders have also been able to make substantial recoveries towards their dues and they appear to have now been tempted to resume their former dealings. It is hoped that a few good years like the one under report will stamp out the effects of the late famine.

18. The condition of the money lending and other classes too has equally improved. They are all busily plying their former avocations in their own way and they seem to have extended their dealings as before.

19. Of all the people the labouring classes seemed to have fared best during the year. There is everywhere a great demand for unskilled labour and the wages have nearly doubled. The prices of head-loads of fuel and grass too have increased enormously. With such good earnings and with such low prices of staple food grains every man is able to lay by ordinarily good savings. Some of them who were cultivators before the famine but had been reduced to the condition of labourers since then have been able to get together means for resuming cultivation.

20. To maintain this material improvement in the condition of the cultivating classes, besides good years, a great precaution is necessary against the ever-tightening grip of the sowcars. But before any steps could be taken to remedy this evil, great care and discretion will have to be exercised. So when time comes due measures will be adopted which may prove beneficial to both the classes.

Waste lands.

21. The area of land cultivated during the year was 64,150 acres against 62,360 in the preceding year showing an increase of 1,790 acres. This is 94·5 per cent of the area cultivated before the famine. Arrangements have been made to purchase and give about 200 bullocks to our present and new cultivators to enable them to bring more land under plough and it is hoped that in two years time the area of land under cultivation will reach its former figure of 67,880 acres before the famine. The following table gives the area under various crops during the year of report and three preceding years.

Crops.	1900-01 Acres.	1901-02 Acres.	1902-03 Acres.	1903-04 Acres.
Bajri.	17,500	16,735	22,265	16,340
Jowari.	9,900	17,365	12,780	19,000
Cotton.	8,600	15,180	10,970	16,080
Banti.	1,650	925	415	490
Til.	6,020	2,300	7,210	3,285
Pulses.	2,500	3,940	6,120	6,855
Wheat.	1,080	1,305	1,665	1,530
Barley.	500	620	570	285
Methi.	250	210	365	285
Total. ...	48,000	58,580	62,360	64,150

Irrigation.

22. As reported last year the principal source of irrigation in this State is wells, which numbered 1551 during the year of report, showing an increase of 5 over the figure of previous year. The number of irrigation tanks remains the same. It has not yet been possible to finish the Mesaria tank, our largest project, for want of funds. Of the five remaining tanks those at Lunsar and Chitrákhadá being left unfilled for want of rain no land could be irrigated from them. The Amarsar, Jashvantsar and Rátadiá tanks were full and they were fully utilised. The area irrigated by them comes to 260 acres. The Agency Engineer also allowed our people of Bhalgám and Thikariálá to irrigate their lands from the Molri tank this year, as in the preceding one but the area was only 50 acres as there was not sufficient water in the tank. The total area of land irrigated from every source has been 2,392 acres which is nearly equal to that in the previous year.

Cocoanut plantation.

23. The cocoanut trees which have survived are being taken care of and watered, but they hardly give any fruit. There is nothing further to add to the remarks on this subject made in previous reports.

Sugar-cane crop.

24. The cultivation of this paying crop has hardly made any progress for reasons given in former reports. It may be mentioned further that the raising of this crop entails a very large initial expenditure and immense work all throughout and that except very well-to-do cultivators, of which there are very few in the State, none can find the

necessary means to undertake the plantation. Until there are successive good seasons and the credit of the people is re-established there is no hope for any material progress in this direction.

Improvement of cotton crop.

25. The variety of cotton grown here is known as Kanmeri and it yields fairly good cotton. After the famine however it was difficult to find pure and good seed of this variety and naturally some inferior sort of cotton was introduced in some places. The result was not good and had things been allowed to remain unremedied our cotton would have been very inferior. But our fore-sighted and energetic Revenue Officer Mr. Kotak fore-saw the mischief that would have been done and he at once set the matter right by enforcing his orders that each cultivator should select the right and the best sort of bolls from the heaps of cotton bolls in the threshing floor or from the fields direct and use the seed separated from those bolls. The result has been a happy one and our cotton fetches a somewhat higher price as before than some of our neighbours.

Experiments in exotic cotton.

26. Mr. Kotak was equally energetic in another direction. Seeing that long stapled and fine cotton was greatly in demand and that Mr. J. N. Tata was supplying seed of such cotton he obtained some quantity of Egyptian cotton seed in 1902 and induced our cultivators to sow it. But unfortunately none of the seed germinated, and the experiment was a failure. But he did not give it up in despair. He again informed Mr. Tata of what had happened and indented for good and fresh seed. But this time a very small quantity of it was received and it was distributed among a few cultivators and the seed germinated and in all places where there were means of watering the plants, they did exceedingly well and bore flowers and bolls. But during the severe cold in winter they did not fare well. Leaves of most of the plants and half ripe bolls became dry and fell down. However one or two waterings during and after the period of cold brought new life to the plants and they yielded a small crop. The quantity of cotton collected is very small, not worth sending to market, but it appears that it is long stapled and of fine quality. The seed from this local crop has been carefully preserved and will be given to good and sensible cultivators this year. It may be mentioned that this experiment will be renewed every year for a few years more to await the due acclamatisation of the seed and will only be given up if there is no hope of its success.

Plantation of trees.

27. During the year of report 1,884 new trees were planted against 3,001 in the previous year. The increase in the latter year was due to trees having been planted to commemorate the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor. Besides the

new trees planted during the year, the trees which died among the coronation trees, have been replaced with fresh ones. The Raj Saheb's personal interest in tree-planting is a great stimulus to all to rear trees. The results of our efforts have however not been successful in proportion to our labours owing to stoney nature of our soil. In fact tree growing in this soil is very difficult.

Gross revenues of the year.

28.. The financial year of the State opened on 1st November 1902 and closed on the 20th October 1903. The gross receipts of the year amounted to ₹s2,18,925 against ₹s2,07,640 in the preceding year showing an increase of ₹s 11,285. It is satisfactory to note that slow but a steady progress is made towards reaching our former revenues of normal years.

Financial position.

29. The financial condition of the State is gradually improving. This year we had fortunately not to incur any new debts. The total revenues of the year amounted to ₹s2,18,925 and the recoveries made out of advances given to cultivators and the loans to Bháyáts came to ₹s 53,325. These two items when added to the opening balance of ₹s 10,365 (₹s 5,885 cash and ₹s 4,480 in grain) brought the total of the credit side to a sum of ₹s 2,82,615 against ₹s 2,54,270 in the year before. The total expenditure of the year including payment of ₹s 5,600 towards the Local Fund Loan and the loss sufferred by the fall of prices in grain and the unforeseen expenses owing to two sad mishaps in the Raj Saheb's family came to ₹s 2,35,235. The year thus leaves a closing balance of Rs. 47,380 (Rs. 22,625 in cash and Rs. 24,755 in grain) which no doubt is satisfactory. There could not have been such a good closing balance had not interest on famine loans been remitted. The total liabilities of the State to Government and Local Funds on account of loans amount to Rs. 5,15,110.

Trades and Manufactures.

Trades and manufactures.

30. There is no trade or industry in this State requiring any special notice. The common country cloth, coverings for beddings and other kinds of coarse cloth continue to be manufactured by Dheds and Mumnás with hand looms. Most of the Mumnás who had been to Surat for employment have returned, but they still receive here work from Surat merchants which they finish and return to them, receiving fixed wages for their labour. It is under contemplation to induce the Mumnás to start the buisness here on their own account if some one undertakes to do so with State help if required.

Tiles Factory.

31. The Victoria Jubilee Tiles Factory, started during the management of the State by Government, has remained closed till now, it having proved a failure. An inhabitant of Limbdi who seems to have some experience in the manufacture of Manglore Tiles and pottery works has now come forward to start the works again on his own account offering certain terms. His application has been sanctioned and he has promised to start work from November next.

Ginning Factory.

32. The Ginning Factory contained 16 gins only till last year and there was great delay in ginning even the local produce of cotton. This year 4 more gins have been added and certain other improvements have been made therein. All the local produce of cotton and that from Amran Taluka and other places is being brought here for ginning purposes and the factory is working day and night. The owner would derive very good profit this year also, although he has to pay very high wages to the labourers.

Conservancy.

Municipalities.

33. There is only one Municipality in the town of Wankaner. It looks after the conservancy of the town and the repairs of the roads besides lighting and watering them. It has no special revenue of its own but is wholly maintained from the State revenues like the other administrative departments. As mentioned in the preceding year's report it has its special establishment. The total expenditure of the year comes to Rs 3,465 as against Rs 3,205 in the previous year.

Rural conservancy.

34. The arrangements for the conservancy of the villages in the moffusil continue to be the same as reported last year and it is satisfactory to note that they have proved efficient. The Revenue and the Police Officers have bestowed proper attention and exercised good supervision on this subject.

Vital Statistics.

35. The following table gives the number of births and deaths in the whole State for the year under report and the preceding six years.

Births and Deaths.	During the year.						
	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04
Births. ...	1116	1132	1000.	345	444	746	723
Deaths. ...	903	883	2091	5733	963	863	732

The above figures show a somewhat satisfactory result. The year of report is the first one during which the births and deaths have been almost equal and it is hoped that within a few years, as in every thing else, normal position will be reached.

36. During the year there was no epidemic nor was there much general sickness. During the month of February however measles appeared among children and a few fell victioms to them. Soon after both children and grown up people suffered from small-pox and many died of it as well. It made no distinction between those who were vaccinated and those who were not. It equally affected both and especially grown up people. The number of people who fell a prey to these fell diseases comes to 44. The birth and death rate per mille this year is 26·39 and 26·72 as against 27·24 and 31·52 respectively in the previous year.

37. Information of the appearance of measles and small-pox having been given to the Agency Surgeon who has charge of the vaccination department he at once sent the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination and the Vaccinator to take measures to bring the epidemic under control. They vaccinated all the children and also re-vaccinated a good many people, and by the end of the year the disease had nearly disappeared.

Medical Relief.

Hospitals.

38. The Medical Department is under the Chief Medical Officer Mr. K. A. Nanavaty. He is also in charge of the Hospital at Wankaner.. There were two dispensaries last year in the villages of Tithwa and Mahika. It was discovered however that the latter dispensary was utilised by very few people and that the Hospital Assistant incharge of it was keeping fictitious registers to show its usefulness. This fraud was discovered while the Raj Saheb had been to the village and the Hospital Assistant was dismissed. The dispensary also was closed as it was found that the expenditure on that institution was a total waste of money.

Patients treated

39. The number of out-door patients treated in all the institutions during the year was 12,860 against 14,460 in the previous year. The daily average of such patients was 107·3 against 115·2 last year. There is accommodation for indoor patients in the Hospital at Wankaner alone and the number of such patients admitted in the year was 93 against 50 the year before. The year's cost of the department is Rs. 4,085 against Rs. 3,962 in the previous year.

Prevailing diseases.

40. The prevaling diseases were the same as stated in the last year's report, viz., fever, boils, pneumonia, eye and ear sores, dysentery and diarhœa. There was no cholera but there were cases of measles and small-pox as mentioned before.

Plague.

41. The remark that the State was free from plague could not be repeated this year. Happily the whole State is free from it except the small village of Pipalia in the Tithwa Mahal. Last September a Girassia woman came to this village from an infected village in Cutch. She fell sick after her arrival in Pipalia and died there without arousing the least suspicion of plague. A month after her death two other Girassia women who were in attendance on her died one after another. Some days after that rats began to die in the Girassia's quarters and taking fright all the inmates of the houses left the place and began to reside in their fields. The Police Patel of the village suspected something wrong with them and he at once made enquiries and found that rats were dying in their quarters. The next day some sick persons were found among the Girassias and other people also, having clear symptoms of plague. The Hospital Assistant of Tithwa and the Chief Medical Officer were at once sent to the village to make a thorough examination of the village and to suggest measures for stamping out the epidemic. They found some more cases of plague. These infected people were at once removed to a place outside the village and it was decided to evacuate the whole village. Steps were at once taken to run up sheds for the Hospital and the people, and within three days time the whole village was evacuated. It was also arranged that no one from this village should go any where until after he had stayed for at least a fortnight in the health camp outside the village. Every arrangement was made for the convenience and safety of the people and their property and it should be noted to their credit that they willingly carried out all measures suggested for exterminating plague. Some cases were found among the people within a week after they went to reside in the health camps but after that there was not a single case. The total number of cases was 13 of which only 4 proved fatal. The houses in the village were then thoroughly disinfected and the people were allowed to return to their houses in February after a stay of three months in the health camps. Although people from infected places like Jamnagar and others have come here there was no imported case during the year.

42. Strict vigilance is kept over all new arrivals into this State from infected places and they are subjected to ten days' medical examination. All our plague measures are in the charge of the Chief Medical Officer Mr. Nanawaty. He has done his work very well without undue hardship to the people. Whenever

there is need for disinfecting houses he sees that it is done thoroughly by personally supervising the work.

Administration of Justice.

43. The Civil and Criminal Courts of the State have been the same as last year.

1. The Hazur Court is the High Court of the State and is presided over by the Raj Saheb.
2. The Sar-nyayadhish Court. It is presided over by Mr. H. B. Kotak B.A., LL.B. In Criminal matters this Court exercises the powers of a Sessions Court and in Civil matters it has full original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 2,000. The appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish Court in both Civil and Criminal matters lie to this Court.
3. The Court of the Nyayadhish. It is presided over by Mr. K. H. Modi, a High Court Pleader. This Court exercises powers of a First Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and disposes of Civil suits valued upto Rs. 2,000. It also exercises the powers of a Small Cause Court in monetary suits upto Rs. 50.

Civil Justice.

Original suits.

44. The civil suits filed during the year in the Nyayadhish Court numbered 746 against 401 in the previous year. These together with 14 suits remaining undisposed of at the end of the previous year brought the total number to 760. Of these 737 were disposed of and only 23 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the total number of suits disposed of two related to landed property, 733 to monetary transactions and 2 to other subjects, and their total value was Rs. 37,802. There was no original suit filed in the Sar-nyayadhish Court.

Civil appeals.

45. During the year 13 appeals were filed and with the one remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year the total number of appeals for disposal came to 14. All these were disposed of and their monetary value was Rs. 1,811.

Execution of decrees.

46. The number of applications for execution of decrees remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year was 36 and of that filed during the year was 635, bringing the total number for disposal to 671. Of these 594 have been disposed of and 77 remain pending at the close of the year.

47. The increase in the number of suits and applications for execution of decrees is due to improved condition of the people and prospects of a good year. The increase in the number of suits is partly due to save the debts of St. 1955 from becoming time barred, such debts having been allowed to be unremedied owing to want of good seasons during the intervening years.

Causes of increase in work.

Criminal Justice.

48. The number of offences dealt with by the Sarnyayadhish and the Nyayadhish was 112 involving 151 persons against 140 and 226 respectively during the previous year. The number of offences tried is 111 with 150 persons. There remains only one case with one accused pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the number of offences dealt with by these Courts 1 was of grievous hurt, 18 of simple hurt, 11 of housebreaking, 29 of theft and 53 of other kinds. Of the 150 accused tried 98 were convicted. Out of these 29 were sentenced to undergo imprisonment, in no case exceeding six months, 37 with whipping and 32 with fine only.

Criminal cases.

49. It is satisfactory to note that there was not a single appeal against the decisions of the Lower Court. From the results shown above it ought to be said that this department has worked satisfactorily.

Criminal appeals.

Police Department.

50. This department has been in charge of the Acting Superintendent of Police Mr. Valabhram. Besides the general supervision over the whole police department Mr. Valabhram has charge of the Tithwa Mahal and Wankaner town including the Panchkoshi villages. The number of regular foot and mounted police is 60 and 12 respectively, besides 13 irregular horse and camel swars. The regular Foot and Mounted Police are drilled by a Subedar and a Risaldar respectively. Both these Officers are trained men.

Police Establishment.

51. The number of Police Patels in the whole State is 32 and that of the irregular foot police i.e. Pagis and Pasaytas is 162. These men look after the protection of the villages in their charge and assist the District Police in the prevention and investigation of crime.

Village Police.

52. As stated before the year was on the whole a prosperous one and the staple food grains were very cheap. The number of offences was therefore greatly reduced during the year. The cognizable offences reported to the police during the year numbered 69 against 182, whereas the number of accused persons arrested was 93 against 138 in the previous year. Of the 93 persons arrested by the Police 76 have been convicted, 16 acquitted and the case against one has been pending at the close of the year. During the year there was no offence of murder, dacoity or robbery. There were 11 cases of housebreaking and 29 of theft against 22 and 64 respectively during the year before. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year was Rs.603-0-1 and Rs.309-5-10 as against Rs.2,357-4-9 and Rs. 1,457-0-8 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of property recovered is 51·30 which is 10·50 less than that in the previous year. Looking however to the result of the working of the department as a whole it hardly calls for an adverse remark.

Offences.

Jails.

53. For the whole of the State there is only one Jail in the town of Wankaner. The Chief Medical Officer is the Jail Superintendent. There is also a Jailor and a warder. The Police supply a guard as usual.

Jails.

54. The following table shows the number of prisoners confined in the Jail during the year and their daily average.

Prisoners confined.

No. of Jails.	Number of persons.				Daily average.		Remaining at the end of 1903-04.	Total cost of the year.
	Remaining at the end of 1902-03.	Admitted during 1903-04.	Total.		1902-03.	1903-04.		
			1902-03.	1903-04.				
1	6	66	127	72	14·57	5·06	5	Rs. as. p. 836--12--2

It will be observed that the total number of prisoners confined has been reduced to nearly half, while the daily average to nearly one third of that in the last year.

55. The sanitary condition of the Jail was good throughout the year and there was no sickness or death. The conduct of the prisoners was also good and there was no Jail offence of any sort. The prisoners are employed on outdoor work and in grinding corn for the State Kothar.

Prisoners' conduct & health

Education.

56. The number of schools in the town of Wankaner is 5, viz. one English School, one Girl School, one Urdu and two vernacular Schools, and in the moffusil 10. The total number of students attending the English school was 206 and in the four vernacular schools in the town of Wankaner it was 564 at the end of the year. The number in the other schools was 324. The total number of students for the whole State comes to 1,094 which is almost the same as last year.

Number of schools and children.

57. The examination of the English school was conducted by the Deputy Karbhari Mr. Kotak and the Head Master of the English school Mr. M. J. Bhatt B.A. Mr. Bhatt and the Taluka School Head Master examined all the Vernacular Schools. The results of the examinations of all the schools are embodied in the following table.

Examinations.

Name of school.	1902-1903.			1903-1904.		
	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed	Percentage.	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed	Percentage.
1. English school.						
Standard VII. ...	...	...	...	10	7	70·0
Other Standards....	119	60	50·4	126	54	42·8
Vernacular schools.						
Below Standard. ...	145	130	89·6	125	112	89·6
Other Standards....	551	428	77·6	623	526	84·4
Girl school.						
Below Standard. ...	36	27	75·0	41	29	70·7
Other Standards....	90	70	77·7	103	71	68·9

From the figures given above it will be observed that the results have been very satisfactory. The Matriculation class which had been opened last year as

an experimental measure sent up 10 boys for the University examination of whom 7 passed. Six out of these joined colleges, four of them receiving the help of the State.

Cost of the department.

58. The financial condition of the State compelled it to make reductions in every department. But the Educational Department was not touched at all. This and the yearly increase in the cost of the department are sufficient proofs of the great interest taken in the subject by the Ruler of the State and his anxiety to see the State subjects progressing well in education suitable to the times.

The Devkunvarba scholarships.

59. Till the month of December last there was only one scholarship viz. "The Haridas scholarship" of the monthly value of Rs. 8 per mensem to enable a student of this State to join a College. But this year the Raj Saheb to commemorate the name of his deceased Rani Saheb Ba Shree Devkunvarba and to connect her name with such a noble object as that of imparting higher education to his subjects has established four yearly scholarships each of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem. These are to be given to subjects of the State who pass the Matriculation Examination from the English School here and join a College. These scholarships are to be so given that every year one student may be able to join the Arts College and finish his course upto B. A. provided he is successful every year and otherwise behaves well. The cost of the department during the State financial year was Rs. 6,730 and it is likely to increase every year for sometime at least. The receipts from school fees amounted to Rs. 1,075.

Control of the Department and Establishment.

60. The Educational Department of the State is under the direct control of the Educational Secretary Mr. M. J. Bhatt, the Head Master of the English school, and he works under the orders of the Huzur Office. The teaching in the schools and the working of the department are wholly on the same lines as those of the Agency Educational department. During the year three trained teachers were obtained for the Vernacular schools and one Graduate Assistant Master for the English school. In Mr. Bhatt the department has got a sound and an enthusiastic but a thoughtful and discreet head and there is no doubt that under the fostering care of the Raj Saheb the department will make continued progress with the co-operation of all its members.

Public Works Department.

61. The total sum spent during the year on public works was Rs. 18,590 against a sum of Rs. 17,450 in the previous year. It needs hardly be said that

till the famine loans are paid off it would not be possible to allot a goodly sum for the Public Works Department. The sum of Rs. 18,590 was spent on the following works.

Name of Work.	Amount spent Rs.
1. Mesaria Irrigation Tank	12,420
2. Additions and alterations to the Amar Vilas Palace.	2,150
3. Canal and Tank repairs.	475
4. Culvert on the Tithwa road.	510
5. Retaining wall at the Patália Bridge.	235
6. General repairs to roads and buildings	2,800
Total Rs.	18,590

The department is managed by State Overseer Mr. Jadavji Amulakh who is a very hardworking and a practical man. He has worked well.

Help to the People.

Relief works.

62. Fortunately there was no need to help the people by opening relief works even for a short time as in the previous year. With the timely rains, cheap grain and plenty of labour, the people who first feel the stress of later rains had no difficulty in maintaining themselves. As mentioned before of all the subjects they have done best this year.

Help to cultivators &c.

63. The cultivators had to be helped less than the Bhayats this year.

The following table shows how far these men had to be helped during the year of report and the preceding one.

To whom given.	Purposes for which given.	Amount in	
		1902-03 Rs.	1903-04 Rs.
Cultivators.	For seed, food and bullocks.	48,965	19,930
Bhayats and Mulgirassias ...	Do.	12,860	5,325
	Total. ...	61,825	25,255

64. The total recoveries made during the year and the preceding year out of the taccavi advances given to the cultivators and loans to Bhayats and Mulgirassias are shown in the sub-joined table.

Recoveries of advances and loans.

From whom recovered.	Amount recovered in	
	1902-03 Rs.	1903-1904 Rs.
Cultivators.	37,915	45,345
Bhayats and Mulgirassias.	3,165	7,980
Total Rs. ...	41,080	53,325

65. As stated in the last year's report there is only one minor Bhayat's estate under management. He owns 12 Santis of land in the village of Kherwa and all his land has now been given out for cultivation. The Deputy Karbhari who had been entrusted last year to enquire into and ascertain the debts due by the estate has now nearly completed his work, and his report will be shortly received. The minor who is aged about 10 years resides in Wankaner with his mother and attends the school.

Minor's estates under management.

66. The Wankaner Paddock has maintained the good name it has earned. The Raj Saheb's personal interest is growing every year and he wants to see that it is put on a thorough business-like way; and that it is not a burden to the State by making it almost self-supporting. The number of brood mares for horse breeding is 34 and for mule breeding 10. The number of colts and fillies born during the year was 10 against 17 in the previous year. Out of the young stock the Army Remount Agent purchased 6 colts and fillies and 2 mules this year. Some stock was also sold locally. The total receipts from sale proceeds of the animals are Rs. 2,460 against an expenditure of Rs. 5,775 during the State financial year. As a result of our endeavours to revive the Kathiawari breed there has been some fine Kathiawari young stock this year.

Paddock

67. The stallions for horse and mule breeding have been the same as last year and the young stock by each of them is excellent in every respect. The following table shows the number of mares covered by each of the stallions during the year of report.

Stallions.

Name of Stallion.		Mares covered.		
		Of State.	Of other people.	Total.
1. Master Lurgan. ...	T. B. E.	8	44	52
2. Mazurka...	Arab....	17	39	56
3. Fulmalio	Kathiawari.	12	26	38
4. Daru	Cyprian Donkey.	15	7	22
	Total.	52	116	168

Visitors of the Paddock.

68. The Paddock was visited during the year by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, the Inspector General of the Army Remount Department and the Army Remount Agent. It was also visited by the Acting Agent to the Governor Mr. Quin, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture Mr. H. S. Lawrence and by Messrs. Hotson and Allison, Halar Prant Officers. The remarks made by these Officers have nothing but praise for the stock produced and the system of working of the institution.

Cattle Breeding.

69. The establishment for rearing agricultural cattle referred to in the last year's report has been maintained during the year and it has worked satisfactorily. At the end of the year there were 81 cows, 34 she-buffaloes and 103 young ones. Some male calves have been sold this year to cultivators. The keeping of the cattle costs the state a very trifling amount as all of them are kept at large in the Rampara Vidi where there is plenty of grazing.

Conclusion.

Conclusion.

70. The grief caused by the untimely death of the Raj Saheb's junior Rani Saheb, told so much on the health of all the family members and especially Kunvari Shree Keshore Kunvarba that a change of the scene and environments was greatly desired and the Raj Saheb left therefore for Poona with all the family in July. After a stay there of about two months all returned to the capital much improved in health. But soon after, the younger Kunvari Saheb again became sick and breathed her last on the 25th September adding immensely to the grief of all. Then in the month of November the Raj Saheb had to go to Benares, Gaya &c., to perform Shrádh ceremoney to invoke blessings to the soul of the deceased. It became impossi-

ble therefore for him to undertake his yearly regular district tour. He visited however almost all the important villages and saw for himself, as he is always wont to do, what was going on. There is not a single department of the administration to which the Raj Saheb's personal interest aud care do not extend and whatever success there may be in the year's working is mainly due to him.

71. All the State Officers have worked hard and conscientiously and it is needless to say that without their hearty co-operation it would have been impossible to bring about such satisfactory results in the year's working. Grateful acknowledgements are due to each and all of them.

WANKANER,
May 30th, 1904.

NATHABHAI AVICHALDAS DESAI, L. C. E.
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1903-1904.

Rajkot:

PRINTED BY

DAMODAR GOVERDHANDAS THAKKAR

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1904

INDEX.

	Page.
Introduction.	1
Area.	1
Population.	1
Political relations.	2
Domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family.	2
Important Political events.	2
Changes in the staff.	2
Rainfall.	2
Distribution of rain.	3
Rainfall of past years.	3
Crops.	4
Condition of crops.	4
Locusts and frost.	4
Agricultural produce.	5
Prices.	6
General condition and resources.	6
General condition of the people.	6
Waste Lands.	7
Irrigation.	8
Cocoanut plantation.	8
Sugar cane crop.	8
Improvement of Cotton crop.	9
Experiments in Exotic Cotton.	9
Plantation of trees.	9
Gross revenues of the year.	10
Financial position.	10
Trades and manufactures.	10
Tiles Factory.	11
Ginning Factory.	11
Conservancy.	11
Vital statistics.	11
Medical relief.	12
Prevailing diseases.	12
Plague.	13
Administration of justice.	14
Police Department.	15
Jails.	16
Education.	17
The Devkunverba Scholarships.	18
Public Works Department.	18
Help to the people.	19
Minor's estate under management.	20
Paddock.	20
Cattale breeding.	21
Conclusion.	21

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1903-1904.

INTRODUCTION.

Area.

THE area of the State is 417 square miles. There are in all 103 villages of which 96 are inhabited and the rest are waste. The number of waste villages is the same as last year but out of those in the last year one village has become inhabited during the year and another one which contained only three families of cultivators as its entire population has become depopulated, the inhabitants having removed themselves to a neighbouring village. The lands of the village however continue to be cultivated by those men and others from surrounding villages.

Population.

2. The entire population of the State according to the last Imperial Census is 27,383. The population of each of the four Mahals into which the State is divided for administrative purposes and of Wankaner, the capital of the State, is given in the following table.

No.	Name.	Population.
1	Wankaner City...	6,832.
2	Tithwa Mahal...	10,020.
3	Mesaria Mahal...	5,008.
4	Lunsar Mahal...	4,302.
5	Punchkoshi Villages.	1,221.
	Total. ...	27,383.

In the natural course of things some increase could be expected by this time in the population since its last enumeration but on comparing the annual birth and death registers one could hardly find that to be the case. During these

years the number of deaths has greatly exceeded that of the births owing to prolonged effects of the last famine and successive unhealthy seasons.

Political relations.

3. The political relations with the neighbouring States have continued to be as friendly as before.

Domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family.

4. Except two very sad and untimely deaths there has been no event worth mentioning. The happiness of the family was marred by the death of the Raj Saheb's junior Rani Saheb Ba Shree Devkunverba in the prime of her life, and then of Kunvari Saheb Kishorkunverba, the Raj Saheb's younger daughter aged about 3½ years by the deceased Rani Saheb. These two sad events have cast such a deep gloom over the family and the subjects of the State that it will take some years before the sadness wears out.

Important Political events.

5. There has not been any important political event during the year under report.

Change in the staff.

6. There has been no change in the personnel of the State officers except in one case. The Risaldar of the mounted police, Mr. Anantsing, a military pensioner, was dismissed from service for misconduct and Mr. Shivdarsansing, who had formerly held the post but had resigned has been re-appointed to it. A new post of Assistant to the Revenue Officer has been created and Mr. Somchand Punja, the Tithwa Wahivatdar has been appointed to it, his post of Wahivatdar being filled by grade promotions from subordinates. Two new posts of Assistant Masters have also been created in the English School owing to increased number of pupils and addition of Standard VII and a Graduate has been appointed to one of them.

Season and Rainfall.

Rainfall.

7. Some months before monsoon, people began to make surmises regarding the rainfall and feared that the year would be one of scarcity. But happily their fears were soon allayed and proved to be absolutely groundless by the fall of timely rains in the last weak of June. This year we had not anxiously to await its arrival till August as in the three preceding years. It came in proper time and by the first week of July sowing operations were proceeding very briskly. In July and August it rained almost daily but it was in such small quantities except on three occasions, that it did not interfere with agricultural operations and hardly necessitated a break. With such favourable rains the people were able to sow quite a desirable quantity

of their lands with kharif crops in time. They had hardly to re-sow any of their land and there was no need to keep a greater area for sowing Purabia Til and for winter crops than what they specially wanted to keep. With such favourable conditions all the crops seemed to be doing excellently well till September in which month the rainfall was quite insufficient. It was specially so in the poorer mahal of Lunsar mostly inhabited by Kolis. Practically the rains held off entirely in the month of October, it having rained rather insignificantly at two places.

Distribution of rain.

8. The following table shows how the season's rainfall was distributed during the monsoon months.

	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.	
Wankaner ...	1·31	14·54	3·28	1·44	·56	21·13	
Tithwa. ...	2·71	11·44	3·19	1·59	·28	19·21	
Mesaria. ...	·40	11·36	2·49	2·37	...	16·62	
Lunsar. ...	2·23	13·32	6.35	·97	...	22·87	

It will be observed that the total rainfall was good but that it was below the average by about one fourth in the Mesaria Mahal, although as a matter of fact it did not affect its crops because, there the rainfall in September was higher than in the other Mahals. The total rainfall of the season, although highest, in the Lunsar Mahal could not be said to be evenly distributed as the months of September and October were practically dry for that Mahal.

Rainfall of past years.

9. The following table shows the rainfall since 1897–1898.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Wankaner ...	28·94	17·16	5·82	33·25	13·95	19·06	21·13
Tithwa. ...	32·80	20·02	3·80	26·81	14·62	20·55	19·21
Mesaria. ...	24·68	15·76	3·77	26·86	15·64	20·67	16·62
Lunsaria. ...	27·47	13·54	4·84	24·47	11·42	24·16	22·87

The average rainfall in this part of the province is about 22 inches and it will be seen from the table that we are now having back our normal rainfall.

10. The rainfall this year was both seasonable and good. The cultivators were able therefore to sow all their kharif crops at their proper time. The Jowari, Bajri, Cotton, Pulses and Ashadi Tal had each an area asigned to it by the cultivators according to their sense of the system of rotation of crops just as in good years. The area under Jowari and Cotton increased whereas that under Bajri and Til fell off from that during the previous year. The area under irrigated crops also was equal to that in the preceding year. The paddy cultivation which is the principal produce of our village of Chitrákhada in the Lunsar Mahal totally failed for want of later rains.

Crops.

11. The condition of all the crops was from the very first good. The growth was vigorous and all the plants were healthy. The Purabia Til only were slightly diseased. Had there been sufficient rains in September and one or two good showers in October the year would have given bumper crops. But as shown in the para of rainfall want of later rains slightly affected the crops of bajri, cotton, pulses and gram. On the whole however the kharif crops were on an average very good. The irrigated crops of wheat, barley and methi were from the beginning in a very healthy condition and gave hopes of very good harvest till January. After that, just when the crops were ripening, there was an unusual rainfall followed by dews. These brought on the disease of red rust in wheat and of haldarwo in barley. Methi was also injuriously affected. The out-turn of the rabi crops has therefore been below our expectations.

Condition of crops.

12. Till the middle of October every one had prospects of a good year before him but they were soon marred by the appearance of a very formidable army of locusts. They came from the east. On the night before they made their appearance in this State one of our subjects got a telegram from Wadhwan that locusts had halted at Muli. The man informed us of the danger the very moment and we at once sent intimation to all our village officers of the approaching danger and orderd them to arrange for reaping the bajri and jowari crops that were ripe for harvesting. The cultivators at once set to their work and engaged as many labourers as they could get paying them exhorbitant wages. But there was hardly sufficient time to finish the work when on the following day at noon the locusts were seen on the eastern boundary of our state in swarming numbers. For miles the sky was overcast with them. In the beginning they seemed very high up in the sky and it seemed as if they were passing away. Our fears for a time were therefore gone, but

Locusts and frost.

at 4 in the evening the flights seemed to halt for the night round about the town of Wankaner. The flight extended over an area of about 40 square miles. Had they done their work fully the mischief would have been appalling and there would have been nothing left in the villages where they had halted. But Providence was merciful. The mouths of the insects were diseased and they could not eat any hardened grain. They ate away only unripe grains of Bajri, Jowari, Til and cotton leaves. The total amount of damage done this time was estimated at about Rs. 18,280. They again appeared in this State on 6 different occassions but the number was small and they did not do much damage except on two occasions. The total amount of mischief done during the year comes to about Rs. 20,600.

13. To add to the misery of the people there had been severe frost on two different occasions. It affected the cotton and the castor oil crops very injuriously. In all the fields of cotton situated near rivers and tanks and in low-lying places the effect was very severe. It may be stated however that the damage done in this State was not so great as in a plain country. The hills proved to be a protection to some extent against this evil.

Agricultural produce.

14. Inspite of the failure of later rains and the destruction done by locusts and the frost the average out-turn of crops has been very satisfactory. The average anna valuation of the various crops has been given in the following table.

Name of Crop.	Average crop in annas during.					
	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04
Jowari. ...	13	...	4	6	4	16
Bajri.	9	...	10	9	8	14
Cotton. ...	8	...	4	3	12	14
Pulses of sorts	5	...	2	½	2	10
Cessamum....	...	...	6	4	8	10
Gram	3	...	2	¾	6	10
Wheat. ...	12	6	12	8	16	14
Barley. ...	...	...	8	6	10	12
Methi. ...	...	...	...	6	10	12

Looking to the results recorded in the table there is every reason to express a general satisfaction at the prospects of the year.

Prices.

15. The prices in the beginning of the year were low for reasons explained in the preceding year's report, and they began to fall off further gradually till October when they reached their abnormally low figure. With the large quantities of grain imported from the Sorath side during the last year, the large stock of undisposed of State grain, with no demand for export and the prospects of an abundant harvest, the result was natural. The difficulty of money market also tended to ~~low~~ lower prices. It is cotton alone which has commanded very good price and brought money to the people. Without it the general condition of the people would have hardly improved even with such a good harvest.

16. The following table shows the prices of staple food grains for the last 6 years as compared with the year under report.

Year.	Wheat lbs.	Bajri lbs.	Jowari lbs.	Gram. lbs.	Mug lbs.	Adad lbs.	Remarks.
1897-98.	27	28	32	25	32	26	lbs. per rupee (one lb. equal to 40 tolas).
1898-99.	32	29	40	31	24	24	
1899-1900.	16	16	18½	18	16	17½	
1900-01.	30	32	32	20	22	18	
1901-02.	25	27	31	25	19	19	
1902-03.	32	33	42	32	24	23	
1903-04.	36	38	50	36	34	32	

It will be observed that the prices this year have gone down abnormally low. It is stated that they had never been so low within the last 30 years.

General condition and Resources.

General condition of the people.

17. The cheerful and contented faces one met everywhere was a sure sign of material improvement in the condition of the people. Indeed with such a good year it could hardly be otherwise. It will not be an exaggeration to say that most of the people are on a fair way to regain their former good condition. Except in very few cases the cultivators had not to depend on State aid as in previous years. They were able to manage their affairs themselves or were able to obtain what little help

they wanted in the beginning of the year from their sowcars. Of those indebted to the State nearly half have been able to pay off State debts, keeping enough for them till the next harvest. Of the remaining, all except the people of a few unfortunate villages in the Lunsar Mahal whose crops, poor as they were for want of adequate rain, were destroyed by locusts, have been able to pay off more than half of their state debts. In all such cases the people have been allowed to keep enough for their ordinary wants so that they might not have to seek for State help. The traders have also been able to make substantial recoveries towards their dues and they appear to have now been tempted to resume their former dealings. It is hoped that a few good years like the one under report will stamp out the effects of the late famine.

18. The condition of the money lending and other classes too has equally improved. They are all busily plying their former avocations in their own way and they seem to have extended their dealings as before.

19. Of all the people the labouring classes seemed to have fared best during the year. There is everywhere a great demand for unskilled labour and the wages have nearly doubled. The prices of head-loads of fuel and grass too have increased enormously. With such good earnings and with such low prices of staple food grains every man is able to lay by ordinarily good savings. Some of them who were cultivators before the famine but had been reduced to the condition of labourers since then have been able to get together means for resuming cultivation.

20. To maintain this material improvement in the condition of the cultivating classes, besides good years, a great precaution is necessary against the ever-tightening grip of the sowcars. But before any steps could be taken to remedy this evil, great care and discretion will have to be exercised. So when time comes due measures will be adopted which may prove beneficial to both the classes.

Waste lands.

21. The area of land cultivated during the year was 64,150 acres against 62,360 in the preceding year showing an increase of 1,790 acres. This is 94·5 per cent of the area cultivated before the famine. Arrangements have been made to purchase and give about 200 bullocks to our present and new cultivators to enable them to bring more land under plough and it is hoped that in two years time the area of land under cultivation will reach its former figure of 67,880 acres before the famine. The following table gives the area under various crops during the year of report and three preceding years.

Crops.	1900-01 Acres.	1901-02 Acres.	1902-03 Acres.	1903-04 Acres.
Bajri.	17,500	16,735	22,265	16,340
Jowari.	9,900	17,365	12,780	19,000
Cotton.	8,600	15,180	10,970	16,080
Banti.	1,650	925	415	490
Til.	6,020	2,300	7,210	3,285
Pulses.	2,500	3,940	6,120	6,855
Wheat.	1,080	1,305	1,665	1,530
Barley.	500	620	570	285
Methi.	250	210	365	285
Total. ...	48,000	58,580	62,360	64,150

Irrigation.

22. As reported last year the principal source of irrigation in this State is wells, which numbered 1551 during the year of report, showing an increase of 5 over the figure of previous year. The number of irrigation tanks remains the same. It has not yet been possible to finish the Mesaria tank, our largest project, for want of funds. Of the five remaining tanks those at Lunsar and Chitrákhadá being left unfilled for want of rain no land could be irrigated from them. The Amarsar, Jashvantsar and Rátadiá tanks were full and they were fully utilised. The area irrigated by them comes to 260 acres. The Agency Engineer also allowed our people of Bhalgám and Thikariálá to irrigate their lands from the Molri tank this year, as in the preceding one but the area was only 50 acres as there was not sufficient water in the tank. The total area of land irrigated from every source has been 2,392 acres which is nearly equal to that in the previous year.

Cocoanut plantation.

23. The cocoanut trees which have survived are being taken care of and watered, but they hardly give any fruit. There is nothing further to add to the remarks on this subject made in previous reports.

Sugar-cane crop.

24. The cultivation of this paying crop has hardly made any progress for reasons given in former reports. It may be mentioned further that the raising of this crop entails a very large initial expenditure and immense work all throughout and that except very well-to-do cultivators, of which there are very few in the State, none can find the

necessary means to undertake the plantation. Until there are successive good seasons and the credit of the people is re-established there is no hope for any material progress in this direction.

Improvement of cotton crop.

25. The variety of cotton grown here is known as Kanmeri and it yields fairly good cotton. After the famine however it was difficult to find pure and good seed of this variety and naturally some inferior sort of cotton was introduced in some places. The result was not good and had things been allowed to remain unremedied our cotton would have been very inferior. But our fore-sighted and energetic Revenue Officer Mr. Kotak fore-saw the mischief that would have been done and he at once set the matter right by enforcing his orders that each cultivator should select the right and the best sort of bolls from the heaps of cotton bolls in the threshing floor or from the fields direct and use the seed separated from those bolls. The result has been a happy one and our cotton fetches a somewhat higher price as before than some of our neighbours.

Experiments in exotic cotton.

26. Mr. Kotak was equally energetic in another direction. Seeing that long stapled and fine cotton was greatly in demand and that Mr. J. N. Tata was supplying seed of such cotton he obtained some quantity of Egyptian cotton seed in 1902 and induced our cultivators to sow it. But unfortunately none of the seed germinated, and the experiment was a failure. But he did not give it up in despair. He again informed Mr. Tata of what had happened and indented for good and fresh seed. But this time a very small quantity of it was received and it was distributed among a few cultivators and the seed germinated and in all places where there were means of watering the plants, they did exceedingly well and bore flowers and bolls. But during the severe cold in winter they did not fare well. Leaves of most of the plants and half ripe bolls became dry and fell down. However one or two waterings during and after the period of cold brought new life to the plants and they yielded a small crop. The quantity of cotton collected is very small, not worth sending to market, but it appears that it is long stapled and of fine quality. The seed from this local crop has been carefully preserved and will be given to good and sensible cultivators this year. It may be mentioned that this experiment will be renewed every year for a few years more to await the due acclamatisation of the seed and will only be given up if there is no hope of its success.

Plantation of trees.

27. During the year of report 1,884 new trees were planted against 3,001 in the previous year. The increase in the latter year was due to trees having been planted to commemorate the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor. Besides the

new trees planted during the year, the trees which died among the coronation trees, have been replaced with fresh ones. The Raj Saheb's personal interest in tree-planting is a great stimulus to all to rear trees. The results of our efforts have however not been successful in proportion to our labours owing to stoney nature of our soil. In fact tree growing in this soil is very difficult.

Gross revenues of the year.

28. The financial year of the State opened on 1st November 1902 and closed on the 20th October 1903. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rs2,18,925 against Rs2,07,640 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs 11,285. It is satisfactory to note that slow but a steady progress is made towards reaching our former revenues of normal years.

Financial position.

29. The financial condition of the State is gradually improving. This year we had fortunately not to incur any new debts. The total revenues of the year amounted to Rs2,18,925 and the recoveries made out of advances given to cultivators and the loans to Bháyáts came to Rs 53,325. These two items when added to the opening balance of Rs 10,365 (Rs 5,885 cash and Rs 4,480 in grain) brought the total of the credit side to a sum of Rs 2,82,615 against Rs 2,54,270 in the year before. The total expenditure of the year including payment of Rs 5,600 towards the Local Fund Loan and the loss sufferred by the fall of prices in grain and the unforeseen expenses owing to two sad mishaps in the Raj Saheb's family came to Rs 2,35,235. The year thus leaves a closing balance of Rs. 47,380 (Rs. 22,625 in cash and Rs. 24,755 in grain) which no doubt is satisfactory. There could not have been such a good closing balance had not interest on famine loans been remitted. The total liabilities of the State to Government and Local Funds on account of loans amount to Rs. 5,15,110.

Trades and Manufactures.

Tradesandmanufactures.

30. There is no trade or industry in this State requiring any special notice. The common country cloth, coverings for beddings and other kinds of coarse cloth continue to be manufactured by Dheds and Mumnás with hand looms. Most of the Mumnás who had been to Surat for employment have returned, but they still receive here work from Surat merchants which they finish and return to them, receiving fixed wages for their labour. It is under contemplation to induce the Mumnás to start the buisness here on their own account if some one undertakes to do so with State help if required.

Tiles Factory.

31. The Victoria Jubilee Tiles Factory, started during the management of the State by Government, has remained closed till now, it having proved a failure. An inhabitant of Limbdi who seems to have some experience in the manufacture of Manglore Tiles and pottery works has now come forward to start the works again on his own account offering certain terms. His application has been sanctioned and he has promised to start work from November next.

Ginning Factory.

32. The Ginning Factory contained 16 gins only till last year and there was great delay in ginning even the local produce of cotton. This year 4 more gins have been added and certain other improvements have been made therein. All the local produce of cotton and that from Amran Taluka and other places is being brought here for ginning purposes and the factory is working day and night. The owner would derive very good profit this year also, although he has to pay very high wages to the labourers.

Conservancy.

Municipalities.

33. There is only one Municipality in the town of Wankaner. It looks after the conservancy of the town and the repairs of the roads besides lighting and watering them. It has no special revenue of its own but is wholly maintained from the State revenues like the other administrative departments. As mentioned in the preceding year's report it has its special establishment. The total expenditure of the year comes to ~~Rs~~ 3,465 as against ~~Rs~~ 3,205 in the previous year.

Rural conservancy.

34. The arrangements for the conservancy of the villages in the moffusil continue to be the same as reported last year and it is satisfactory to note that they have proved efficient. The Revenue and the Police Officers have bestowed proper attention and exercised good supervision on this subject.

Vital Statistics.

35. The following table gives the number of births and deaths in the whole State for the year under report and the preceding six years.

Births and Deaths.	During the year.						
	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04
Births. ...	1116	1132	1000	345	444	746	723
Deaths. ...	903	883	2091	5733	963	863	732

The above figures show a somewhat satisfactory result. The year of report is the first one during which the births and deaths have been almost equal and it is hoped that within a few years, as in every thing else, normal position will be reached.

36. During the year there was no epidemic nor was there much general sickness. During the month of February however measles appeared among children and a few fell victioms to them. Soon after both children and grown up people suffered from small-pox and many died of it as well. It made no distinction between those who were vaccinated and those who were not. It equally affected both and especially grown up people. The number of people who fell a prey to these fell diseases comes to 44. The birth and death rate per mille this year is 26·39 and 26·72 as against 27·24 and 31·52 respectively in the previous year.

37. Information of the appearance of measles and small-pox having been given to the Agency Surgeon who has charge of the vaccination department he at once sent the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination and the Vaccinator to take measures to bring the epidemic under control. They vaccinated all the children and also re-vaccinated a good many people, and by the end of the year the disease had nearly disappeared.

Medical Relief.

38. The Medical Department is under the Chief Medical Officer Mr. K. A. Nanavaty. He is also in charge of the Hospital at Wankaner. There were two dispensaries last year in the villages of Tithwa and Mahika. It was discovered however that the latter dispensary was utilised by very few people and that the Hospital Assistant incharge of it was keeping fictitious registers to show its usefulness. This fraud was discovered while the Raj Saheb had been to the village and the Hospital Assistant was dismissed. The dispensary also was closed as it was found that the expenditure on that institution was a total waste of money.

Hospitals.

39. The number of out-door patients treated in all the institutions during the year was 12,860 against 14,460 in the previous year. The daily average of such patients was 107·3 against 115·2 last year. There is accommodation for indoor patients in the Hospital at Wankaner alone and the number of such patients admitted in the year was 93 against 50 the year before. The year's cost of the department is Rs. 4,085 against Rs. 3,962 in the previous year.

Patients treated

40. The prevaling diseases were the same as stated in the last year's report, viz., fever, boils, pneumonia, eye and ear sores, dysentery and diarhœa. There was no cholera but there were cases of measles and small-pox as mentioned before.

Prevailing diseases.

41. The remark that the State was free from plague could not be repeated this year. Happily the whole State is free from it except the small village of Pipalia in the Tithwa Mahal. Last September a Girassia woman came to this village from an infected village in Cutch. She fell sick after her arrival in Pipalia and died there without arousing the least suspicion of plague. A month after her death two other Girassia women who were in attendance on her died one after another. Some days after that rats began to die in the Girassia's quarters and taking fright all the inmates of the houses left the place and began to reside in their fields. The Police Patel of the village suspected something wrong with them and he at once made enquiries and found that rats were dying in their quarters. The next day some sick persons were found among the Girassias and other people also, having clear symptoms of plague. The Hospital Assistant of Tithwa and the Chief Medical Officer were at once sent to the village to make a thorough examination of the village and to suggest measures for stamping out the epidemic. They found some more cases of plague. These infected people were at once removed to a place outside the village and it was decided to evacuate the whole village. Steps were at once taken to run up sheds for the Hospital and the people, and within three days time the whole village was evacuated. It was also arranged that no one from this village should go any where until after he had stayed for at least a fortnight in the health camp outside the village. Every arrangement was made for the convenience and safety of the people and their property and it should be noted to their credit that they willingly carried out all measures suggested for exterminating plague. Some cases were found among the people within a week after they went to reside in the health camps but after that there was not a single case. The total number of cases was 13 of which only 4 proved fatal. The houses in the village were then thoroughly disinfected and the people were allowed to return to their houses in February after a stay of three months in the health camps. Although people from infected places like Jamnagar and others have come here there was no imported case during the year.

Plague.

42. Strict vigilance is kept over all new arrivals into this State from infected places and they are subjected to ten days' medical examination. All our plague measures are in the charge of the Chief Medical Officer Mr. Nanawaty. He has done his work very well without undue hardship to the people. Whenever

there is need for disinfecting houses he sees that it is done thoroughly by personally supervising the work.

Administration of Justice.

43. The Civil and Criminal Courts of the State have been the same as last year.

1. The Hazur Court is the High Court of the State and is presided over by the Raj Saheb.
2. The Sar-nyayadhish Court. It is presided over by Mr. H. B. Kotak B.A., LL.B. In Criminal matters this Court exercises the powers of a Sessions Court and in Civil matters it has full original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 2,000. The appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish Court in both Civil and Criminal matters lie to this Court.
3. The Court of the Nyayadhish. It is presided over by Mr. K. H. Modi, a High Court Pleader. This Court exercises powers of a First Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and disposes of Civil suits valued upto Rs. 2,000. It also exercises the powers of a Small Cause Court in monetary suits upto Rs. 50.

Civil Justice.

44. The civil suits filed during the year in the Nyayadhish Court numbered 746 against 401 in the previous year. These together with 14 suits remaining undisposed of at the end of the previous year brought the total number to 760. Of these 737 were disposed of and only 23 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the total number of suits disposed of two related to landed property, 733 to monetary transactions and 2 to other subjects, and their total value was Rs. 37,802. There was no original suit filed in the Sar-nyayadhish Court.

Original suits.

45. During the year 13 appeals were filed and with the one remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year the total number of appeals for disposal came to 14. All these were disposed of and their monetary value was Rs. 1,811.

Civil appeals.

46. The number of applications for execution of decrees remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year was 36 and of that filed during the year was 635, bringing the total number for disposal to 671. Of these 594 have been disposed of and 77 remain pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees.

47. The increase in the number of suits and applications for execution of decrees is due to improved condition of the people and prospects of a good year. The increase in the number of suits is partly due to save the debts of St. 1955 from becoming time barred, such debts having been allowed to be unremedied owing to want of good seasons during the intervening years.

Causes of increase in work.

Criminal Justice.

48. The number of offences dealt with by the Sarnyayadhish and the Nyayadhish was 112 involving 151 persons against 140 and 226 respectively during the previous year. The number of offences tried is 111 with 150 persons. There remains only one case with one accused pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the number of offences dealt with by these Courts 1 was of grievous hurt, 18 of simple hurt, 11 of housebreaking, 29 of theft and 53 of other kinds. Of the 150 accused tried 98 were convicted. Out of these 29 were sentenced to undergo imprisonment, in no case exceeding six months, 37 with whipping and 32 with fine only.

Criminal cases.

49. It is satisfactory to note that there was not a single appeal against the decisions of the Lower Court. From the results shown above it ought to be said that this department has worked satisfactorily.

Criminal appeals.

Police Department.

50. This department has been in charge of the Acting Superintendent of Police Mr. Valabhram. Besides the general supervision over the whole police department Mr. Valabhram has charge of the Tithwa Mahal and Wankaner town including the Panchkoshi villages. The number of regular foot and mounted police is 60 and 12 respectively, besides 13 irregular horse and camel swars. The regular Foot and Mounted Police are drilled by a Subedar and a Risaldar respectively. Both these Officers are trained men.

Police Establishment.

51. The number of Police Patels in the whole State is 32 and that of the irregular foot police i.e. Pagis and Pasaytas is 162. These men look after the protection of the villages in their charge and assist the District Police in the prevention and investigation of crime.

Village Police.

52. As stated before the year was on the whole a prosperous one and the staple food grains were very cheap. The number of offences was therefore greatly reduced during the year. The cognizable offences reported to the police during the year numbered 69 against 182, whereas the number of accused persons arrested was 93 against 138 in the previous year. Of the 93 persons arrested by the Police 76 have been convicted, 16 acquitted and the case against one has been pending at the close of the year. During the year there was no offence of murder, dacoity or robbery. There were 11 cases of housebreaking and 29 of theft against 22 and 64 respectively during the year before. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year was Rs.603-0-1 and Rs.309-5-10 as against Rs.2,357-4-9 and Rs. 1,457-0-8 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of property recovered is 51·30 which is 10·50 less than that in the previous year. Looking however to the result of the working of the department as a whole it hardly calls for an adverse remark.

Offences.

Jails.

53. For the whole of the State there is only one Jail in the town of Wankaner. The Chief Medical Officer is the Jail Superintendent. There is also a Jailor and a warder. The Police supply a guard as usual.

Jails.

54. The following table shows the number of prisoners confined in the Jail during the year and their daily average.

Prisoners confined.

No. of Jails.	Number of persons.				Daily average.		Remaining at the end of 1903-04.	Total cost of the year.
	Remaining at the end of 1902-03.	Admitted during 1903-04.	Total.		1902-03.	1903-04.		
			1902-03.	1903-04.				
1	6	66	127	72	14·57	5·06	5	Rs. as. p. 836--12--2

It will be observed that the total number of prisoners confined has been reduced to nearly half, while the daily average to nearly one third of that in the last year.

55. The sanitary condition of the Jail was good throughout the year and there was no sickness or death. The conduct of the prisoners was also good and there was no Jail offence of any sort. The prisoners are employed on outdoor work and in grinding corn for the State Kothar.

Prisoners' conduct & health

Education.

56. The number of schools in the town of Wankaner is 5, viz. one English School, one Girl School, one Urdu and two vernacular Schools, and in the moffusil 10. The total number of students attending the English school was 206 and in the four vernacular schools in the town of Wankaner it was 564 at the end of the year. The number in the other schools was 324. The total number of students for the whole State comes to 1,094 which is almost the same as last year.

Number of schools and children.

57. The examination of the English school was conducted by the Deputy Karbhari Mr. Kotak and the Head Master of the English school Mr. M. J. Bhatt B.A. Mr. Bhatt and the Taluka School Head Master examined all the Vernacular Schools. The results of the examinations of all the schools are embodied in the following table.

Examinations.

Name of school.	1902-1903.			1903-1904.		
	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed	Percentage.	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed	Percentage.
1. English school.						
Standard VII. ...	...	...	...	10	7	70·0
Other Standards....	119	60	50·4	126	54	42·8
Vernacular schools.						
Below Standard. ...	145	130	89·6	125	112	89·6
Other Standards....	551	428	77·6	623	526	84·4
Girl school.						
Below Standard. ...	36	27	75·0	41	29	70·7
Other Standards....	90	70	77·7	103	71	68·9

From the figures given above it will be observed that the results have been very satisfactory. The Matriculation class which had been opened last year as

an experimental measure sent up 10 boys for the University examination of whom 7 passed. Six out of these joined colleges, four of them receiving the help of the State.

Cost of the department.

58. The financial condition of the State compelled it to make reductions in every department. But the Educational Department was not touched at all. This and the yearly increase in the cost of the department are sufficient proofs of the great interest taken in the subject by the Ruler of the State and his anxiety to see the State subjects progressing well in education suitable to the times.

The Devkunvarba scholarships.

59. Till the month of December last there was only one scholarship viz. "The Haridas scholarship" of the monthly value of Rs. 8 per mensem to enable a student of this State to join a College. But this year the Raj Saheb to commemorate the name of his deceased Rani Saheb Ba Shree Devkunvarba and to connect her name with such a noble object as that of imparting higher education to his subjects has established four yearly scholarships each of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem. These are to be given to subjects of the State who pass the Matriculation Examination from the English School here and join a College. These scholarships are to be so given that every year one student may be able to join the Arts College and finish his course upto B. A. provided he is successful every year and otherwise behaves well. The cost of the department during the State financial year was Rs. 6,730 and it is likely to increase every year for sometime at least. The receipts from school fees amounted to Rs. 1,075.

Control of the Department and Establishment.

60. The Educational Department of the State is under the direct control of the Educational Secretary. Mr. M. J. Bhatt, the Head Master of the English school, and he works under the orders of the Huzur Office. The teaching in the schools and the working of the department are wholly on the same lines as those of the Agency Educational department. During the year three trained teachers were obtained for the Vernacular schools and one Graduate Assistant Master for the English school. In Mr. Bhatt the department has got a sound and an enthusiastic but a thoughtful and discreet head and there is no doubt that under the fostering care of the Raj Saheb the department will make continued progress with the co-operation of all its members.

Public Works Department.

61. The total sum spent during the year on public works was Rs. 18,590 against a sum of Rs. 17,450 in the previous year. It needs hardly be said that

till the famine loans are paid off it would not be possible to allot a goodly sum for the Public Works Department. The sum of Rs. 18,590 was spent on the following works.

Name of Work.	Amount spent Rs.
1. Mesaria Irrigation Tank	12,420
2. Additions and alterations to the Amar Vilas Palace.	2,150
3. Canal and Tank repairs.	475
4. Culvert on the Tithwa road.	510
5. Retaining wall at the Patália Bridge.	235
6. General repairs to roads and buildings	2,800
Total Rs.	18,590

The department is managed by State Overseer Mr. Jadavji Amulakh who is a very hardworking and a practical man. He has worked well.

Help to the People.

Relief works.

62. Fortunately there was no need to help the people by opening relief works even for a short time as in the previous year. With the timely rains, cheap grain and plenty of labour, the people who first feel the stress of later rains had no difficulty in maintaining themselves. As mentioned before of all the subjects they have done best this year.

Help to cultivators &c.

63. The cultivators had to be helped less than the Bhayats this year.

The following table shows how far these men had to be helped during the year of report and the preceding one.

To whom given.	Purposes for which given.	Amount in	
		1902-03 Rs.	1903-04 Rs.
Cultivators.	For seed, food and bullocks.	48,965	19,930
Bhayats and Mulgirassias ...	Do.	12,860	5,325
	Total. ...	61,825	25,255

64. The total recoveries made during the year and the preceding year out of the taccavi advances given to the cultivators and loans to Bhayats and Mulgirassias are shown in the sub-joined table.

Recoveries of advances and loans.

From whom recovered.	Amount recovered in 1902-03 Rs.	Amount recovered in 1903-1904 Rs.
Cultivators.	37,915	45,345
Bhayats and Mulgirassias.	3,165	7,980
Total Rs. ...	41,080	53,325

65. As stated in the last year's report there is only one minor Bhayat's estate under management. He owns 12 Santis of land in the village of Kherwa and all his land has now been given out for cultivation. The Deputy Karbhari who had been entrusted last year to enquire into and ascertain the debts due by the estate has now nearly completed his work, and his report will be shortly received. The minor who is aged about 10 years resides in Wankaner with his mother and attends the school.

Minor's estates under management.

66. The Wankaner Paddock has maintained the good name it has earned. The Raj Saheb's personal interest is growing every year and he wants to see that it is put on a thorough business-like way, and that it is not a burden to the State by making it almost self-supporting. The number of brood mares for horse breeding is 34 and for mule breeding 10. The number of colts and fillies born during the year was 10 against 17 in the previous year. Out of the young stock the Army Remount Agent purchased 6 colts and fillies and 2 mules this year. Some stock was also sold locally. The total receipts from sale proceeds of the animals are Rs. 2,460 against an expenditure of Rs. 5,775 during the State financial year. As a result of our endeavours to revive the Kathiawari breed there has been some fine Kathiawari young stock this year.

Paddock

67. The stallions for horse and mule breeding have been the same as last year and the young stock by each of them is excellent in every respect. The following table shows the number of mares covered by each of the stallions during the year of report.

Stallions.

Name of Stallion.			Mares covered.		
			Of State.	Of other people.	Total.
1. Master Lurgan. ...	T. B. E.		8	44	52.
2. Mazurka...	Arab....		17	39	56
3. Fulmalio	Kathiawari.		12	26	38
4. Daru	Cyprian Donkey.		15	7	22
		Total.	52	116	168

Visitors of the Paddock.

68. The Paddock was visited during the year by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, the Inspector General of the Army Remount Department and the Army Remount Agent. It was also visited by the Acting Agent to the Governor Mr. Quin, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture Mr. H. S. Lawrence and by Messrs. Hotson and Allison, Halar Prant Officers. The remarks made by these Officers have nothing but praise for the stock produced and the system of working ~~of~~ the institution.

Cattle Breeding.

69. The establishment for rearing agricultural cattle referred to in the last year's report has been maintained during the year and it has worked satisfactorily. At the end of the year there were 81 cows, 34 she-buffaloes and 103 young ones. Some male calves have been sold this year to cultivators. The keeping of the cattle costs the state a very trifling amount as all of them are kept at large in the Rampara Vidi where there is plenty of grazing.

Conclusion.

Conclusion.

70. The grief caused by the untimely death of the Raj Saheb's junior Rani Saheb, told so much on the health of all the family members and especially Kunvari Shree Keshore Kunvarba that a change of the scene and environments was greatly desired and the Raj Saheb left therefore for Poona with all the family in July. After a stay there of about two months all returned to the capital much improved in health. But soon after, the younger Kunvari Saheb again became sick and breathed her last on the 25th September adding immensely to the grief of all. Then in the month of November the Raj Saheb had to go to Benares, Gaya &c., to perform Shrádh ceremoney to invoke blessings to the soul of the deceased. It became impossi-

ble therefore for him to undertake his yearly regular district tour. He visited however almost all the important villages and saw for himself, as he is always wont to do, what was going on. There is not a single department of the administration to which the Raj Saheb's personal interest aud care do not extend and whatever success there may be in the year's working is mainly due to him.

71. All the State Officers have worked hard and conscientiously and it is needless to say that without their hearty co-operation it would have been impossible to bring about such satisfactory results in the year's working. Grateful acknowledgements are due to each and all of them.

WANKANER,
May 30th, 1904.

NATHABHAI AVICHALDAS DESAI, L. C. E.
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

PRINTED AT THE RAJKOT S. B. OIL ENGINE PRESS BY DAMODAR GOVERDHANDAS THAKKAR.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1904-05.

Rajkot:

PRINTED BY

DAMODAR GOVERDHANDAS THAKKAR

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INDEX.

	PAGE.
Introduction	1
Area	1
Population	1
Political relations	2
Domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family	2
Important Political events	2
Changes in the Staff	2
Rainfall	2
Distribution of Rainfall	3
Rainfall of past years	3
Crops	4
Condition of crops	4
Frost and Rust	4
Agricultural produce	5
Prices	5
General condition and resources	6
General condition of people	6
Waste lands	7
Area under several crops	7
Irrigation	8
Cocoa-nut and Mango plantation	8
Sugar-cane	8
Improvement of cotton	8
Experiment in Egyptian cotton	8
Plantation of trees	9
Main sources of State Revenue	9
Land Revenue system	9
Survey of land	10
Gross revenue of the year	10
Financial position	10
Trades and Manufactures	10
Tiles Factory	11
Ginning Factory and Press	11
Conservancy	11
Vital Statistics	12

Medical relief 12
Prevailing diseases... 12
Plague 12
Small-pox 13
Administration of Justice 13
Police Department 15
Jails 16
Education 16
The Devkunvarba Scholarships 17
Public Works Department 18
Forests 18
Fairs and Jatras 19
Help to the people... 19
Minor's Estate under Management 20
Paddock 20
Cattle and cattle breeding 21
Conclusion 22,

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1904-05.

INTRODUCTION.

WANKANER is a Second Class State in the Halar Prant of the Kathiawar Agency. It is bounded on the east and south by the Dhrangadhra State, the Than Taluka, some villages of Chotila Thana and the Rajkot State. To its west are situated the Rajkot State, a village of the Lodhika Thana and a portion of the Morvi State. The Dhrangadhra and the Morvi States form its northern boundary.

Area.

2. The area of the State is 417 square miles, and the total number of its villages is 103 of which 98 are inhabited and the rest waste. The number of waste villages shewn last year is reduced by two as one State and one Mulgirasia village have become inhabited during this year.

Population.

3. The State has a population of 27,383 souls as per last census. Separate figures for each of the four Mahals and the town of Wankaner, the capital of the State, are given in the following table:—

No.	Name.	Population.
1	Wankaner City	6,832.
2	Tithwa Mahal	10,020.
3	Mesaria Mahal	5,008.
4	Lunsar Mahal	4,302.
5	Panchkoshi villages	1,221.
	Total ...	27,383.

The remark made since the last famine that there was hardly any increase in the population could happily not be repeated this year. This is the first year since 1899-1900 during which the number of births exceeds that of deaths and it is hoped that such position will be maintained for the future also.

4. The relations with the neighbouring States have continued to be friendly as before. But there have been several disputed questions with the Morvi State with regard to our lands and materials taken for railway purposes. There have also been some border extradition cases with that State.

Political relations.

5. Like last year, this year, too, has to record two very sad events in the Raj Saheb's family. The Raj Saheb's senior Rani Saheb Ba Shri Gulabkunverba of Shahpura died in October last, ten days after giving birth to a daughter. The newly born Kunvari Saheb survived her mother only for a few months and breathed her last in March 1905.

Domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family.

The Raj Saheb having lost both his Ranis has recently married the Kunvari Saheb of the Thakore Saheb of Vala, a third class State in the Gohelwar Prant.

6. The only important event of the year is the visit of His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay to this Province and the holding of a Darbar at Rajkote. The Raj Saheb was invited to be present at Rajkote but owing to his marriage having been celebrated about that time he could only attend the Darbar and had to excuse himself from attending other functions connected with His Excellency's visit.

Important Political events.

7. There has been no change of importance in the personnel of State Officers except in the case of the Chief Medical Officer Mr. K.A. Nanavati. He has been on long leave and has proceeded to England to prosecute his study further in medicine. His work has been entrusted to the Raj Saheb's Family Physician, Mr. S. M. Pareira, who had formerly held the post.

Changes in the Staff.

Season and Rainfall.

8. This year we had rain in the second week of June but it was considered to be premature and it soon held off. The real monsoon set-in in the first week of July like last year. The rainfall in that month was both seasonable and evenly distributed. The cultivators were able, therefore, to sow their lands in good time and seedlings came out well. Unfortunately, however, the rains again held off and the whole of August and nearly the first half of September were practically dry. Nature however wished that the standing crops should survive even with such a long and continuous break. So during the rainless interval the south-westerly breezes blew in full force and imparted moisture to the crops whereas the sky which remained cloudy throughout the day time protected them from heat. The crops thus survived and were in excellent condition till they were in ears. At, this

Rainfall.

time Bajri, Jowar and Til began to wither and there were signs of a bad outlook. But luckily in the middle of September we had rain throughout the State ranging from an inch and a half to about two and a quarter inches. This gave fresh life to the plants and had the former conditions of weather continued the year would have been a good one. But unfortunately after this last fall of rain the weather became abnormally hot and with the total absence of rain since then the crops suffered a great deal and the bright prospects of the year were seriously marred. It will be seen that the monsoon of the year was confined only to the month of July.

Distribution of rainfall.

9. The season's rainfall was distributed as shown in the following table:—

Stations.	Upto end of June.	July.	August.	September	Total from July to October.	Total of the year.
Wankaner	4·30.	5·95.	·02.	1·45.	7·42.	11·72.
Tithwa	2·97.	6·44.	·02.	1·33.	7·79.	10·76.
Mesaria	2·24.	4·02.	...	2·25.	6·27.	8·51.
Lunsar	...	4·58.	...	2·25.	6·83.	6·83.

It will be seen from the above table that the rain which could really be considered useful for agricultural purposes was less than one third of the average rainfall in this part which is about 22 inches, and was by no means sufficient for the crops. The premature fall of rain in March and June was of no use.

Rainfall of past years.

10. The following table shows the total rainfall during the seven preceding years and the one under report:—

Stations.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
Wankaner	28·94.	17·16.	5·82.	33·25.	13·95.	19·06.	21·13.	11·72.
Tithwa	32·80.	20·02.	3·80.	26·81.	14·92.	20·55.	19·21.	10·76.
Mesaria...	24·64.	15·76.	3·77.	26·86.	15·64.	20·67.	16·62.	8·51.
Lunsar	27·47.	13·34.	4·84.	24·47.	11·42.	24·16.	22·87.	6·83.

It will be observed that the year's rainfall fell far short of the average fall of good years and that the really useful rain was a little more than that during the last famine.

Crops.

11. The rains being both seasonable and good at the commencement of the monsoon the usual Kharif crops were sown in time and the area under each of them was on the average good. There was, however, some increase in the area under cotton over that in the previous year. This was due to high prices realized for cotton in the preceding year and the favourable rains for sowing it. This year, too, there was no cultivation of paddy owing to scanty rainfall and the area under sesamum and other rabi crops was also less than that in the previous year.

Condition of Crops.

12. As stated in the para regarding rainfall the rains being favourable in the beginning of the monsoon the sowings came out well and the seedlings were in a very healthy condition. The break and the favourable weather conditions afforded plenty of opportunity to the cultivators for weeding etc. All these combined to impart vigorous growth to every sort of crop and in that too to cotton specially. It gave hopes therefore for a time that there would again be a year of plenty. But the holding off of the later rain and the unusually hot weather in September and October marred all these hopes. The people however did not leave things to chance in dispair. Before it rained in September it was feared that the rains had gone for good and that a famine was staring in our face. So with the lessons of the past famine fresh in our memory we thought of making the most of the situation and urged the people to irrigate their crops from available sources. Help was given to all with a free hand to enable them to purchase Kos, Varat etc., and be it said to their credit that they realised the critical situation and began to irrigate Bajri, Jowari and Cotton working night and day. It is these irrigated crops which have contributed largely to the present out-turn and it is mainly on their account that the year's average anna valuation of the agricultural produce shewn further on has been attained. The pulses, sesamum and gram could not of course get any water and their average out-turn has in consequence been very poor. The irrigated wheat, barley and methi crops were good, and promised full harvest. But as will be shewn in the following para they suffered a great deal from unusually cold weather and frost. The wheat crop also suffered everywhere from red rust and barley from haldarwo. On the whole the condition of all the crops was far from satisfactory.

Frost and Rust.

13. Fortunately we were saved from the ravages of locusts this year although there were reports that they had appeared at some places in Gujrat etc, and were on their way to this province. But their place was taken by an equally destructive agent viz. frost. Unusually sever cold weather prevailed in January and February and there was in consequence severe frost continuously for about ten days just when the wheat was in ears and the irrigated cotton in full bloom In several places whole fields

were destroyed and it was a very pitiable sight to see all these devastations. The cultivators who had toiled night and day founding all their hopes for maintenance mainly on these crops were greatly disheartened and felt immensely. The wheat fields which escaped this calamity suffered from red rust. People say that in this part of the country they had never seen or heard wheat having been affected by frost. But it has now been seen that it does. It could only be attributed to unusual things happening nowadays. Methi and Barley crops too were damaged but not to so great an extent as wheat.

Agricultural Produce

14. With the deficient rainfall and the damage caused by frost and rust the outturn of crops has naturally been very poor. But it may be said that even as such it is not bad when we compare it with that of other places in this province. The average anna valuation of the several crops is given in the following table with that for the preceding six years.

Name of Crop.	Average crop in annas during						
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
Jowari	13	...	4	6	4	16	4
Bajri	9	...	10	9	8	14	6
Cotton	8	...	4	3	12	14	8
Pulses	5	...	2	½	2	10	2
Sesamum...	...	...	6	4	8	10	½
Gram...	3	...	2	¾	6	10	1½
Wheat	12	6	12	8	16	14	8
Barley	...	...	8	6	10	12	8
Methi	...	...	...	6	10	12	8

Prices.

15. The prices of food grains during the year were lower than those in the preceding year, till about September when owing to the failure of later rains it began to rise but not so steadily as in a famine year, both on account of large quantities of grain being in stock with the local traders and the importation of grain from the Northern India. This state of things continued till February when there was again a further rise in the prices due to great damage caused by frost to the rabi crops everywhere. It is not now apprehended that the prices will go up higher than what they have been at the close of the year. The price of cotton which was very good last year has

greatly fallen off althogh the crops are not at all good. This is due to an exceptionally heavy cotton crop in America. However the present ruling price of cotton can not be said to be bad when compared with the prices obtained in years preceding the last one.

16. The following table gives the prices of staple food grains during the preceding five years and the one under report.

Year.	Wheat lbs.	Bajri lbs.	Jowari lbs.	Gram lbs.	Mag lbs.	Adad lbs.	Remarks.
1899-1900.	16	16	18½	18	16	17½	lbs. per rupee (one lb. equal to 40 tolas.)
1900-01	30	32	32	20	22	18	
1901-02.	25	27	31	25	19	19	
1902-03.	32	33	42	32	24	23	
1903-04.	36	38	50	36	34	32	
1904-05.	25	25	28	28	26	26	

It will be seen that although the prices this year are higher than those in the previous year, they are not such as may press very hard on the people.

General condition and Resources.

General condition of people

17. The general improvement in the condition of people noted last year has unhappily not only received a check but a retrogade motion. The cultivators in the Mesaria and Lunsar Mahals have suffered more this year than the rest and it is no exaggeration to say that the condition of the poor and the Koli cultivators everywhere has been set back and they have been where they were before the last year. They have again to depend for help on the State. The well-to-do cultivators also had to obtain postponement of a portion of State dues in order that they might be able to pull on till the next harvest without help from the State. One can not but feel sorry to notice that the condition of the agriculturists who are the back-bone of the State should thus deteriorate in spite of their very hard labour and the State's efforts to help them to its best. There has now been more than enough of bad seasons and it would not be unreasonable if we hope that Providence should spare us from these.

18. The condition of the trading and other high classes has been the same as last year. With such a lean year one could hardly expect it to be better. Their resources and income have become limited and they have consequently to manage their affairs economically and with care.

19. The case however is quite different with the labouring classes. Throughout the year there was the same demand for labour and high wages

had been maintained as during the previous year. In fact for a time the wages went up very high owing to Railway conversion works going on. Besides, the deficient rainfall caused scarcity of grass everywhere and there was in consequence a great demand for it. So the old and weak people also engaged themselves in collecting grass from waste lands and sold it by head loads for very good prices. With such good resources and with such moderate prices of food grains these people did not only not feel any difficulty for maintenance but were able to lay by something as in the preceding year. It must be admitted that their condition has on the whole been satisfactory.

Waste lands.

20. The area of lands cultivated during the year was 63,645 acres showing a decrease of 505 acres over that in the previous year. This was due to inability in sowing lands kept for rabi crops, on account of failure of later rains. The area sown this year is 93·75 per cent of the area sown before the famine, and 80·43 per cent of the cultivable area in the State. It may be stated that every inch of good soil is now under cultivation. It is only the poor lands in the Koli villages which have remained waste. Endeavours are made to bring such lands under plough by offering very easy terms but they are not crowned with success owing mainly to want of cultivators and partly to bad seasons.

Area under several crops.

21. The area sown with the various crops during the year as compared with that in the preceding four years is given in the following table :—

Crops.	1900-01 Acres.	1901-02 Acres.	1902-03 Acres.	1903-04 Acres.	1904-05 Acres.
Bajri.	17,500	16,735	22,265	16,340	16.530
Jowari:	9,900	17,365	12,780	19,000	18,755
Cotton.	8,600	15,180	10,970	16,080	17,760
Banti.	1,650	925	415	490	205
Til.	6,020	2,300	7,210	3,285	2,840
Pulses...	2,500	3,940	6,120	6,855	5,785
Wheat.	1,800	1,305	1,665	1,530	1,275
Barley.	500	620	570	285	330
Methi....	250	210	365	285	105
Miscellaneous.					60
Total. ...	48,000	58,580	62,360	64,150	63,645

The only increase worth noticing is under cotton. This was due to high price of cotton realised during the preceding year and which had steadily been maintained at the time of sowing. The changes in other items are too slight to be noticed.

Irrigation.

22. The four irrigation tanks were quite empty this year except the Amarsar Tank which was very partially filled. The area irrigated from that tank was quite a trifle. The other irrigation was done from wells which are the principal sources of water supply. The total number of wells was 1,577 showing an increase of 26 over that in the previous year. The total area of lands irrigated during the year from every available source was 1,932 acres against 2,392 during the year before. In a few places the water supply had become diminished in wells at a later period owing to scanty rainfall and the crops irrigated from them had to suffer somewhat in consequence.

Cocoa-nut and mango plantations.

23. The cocoa-nut plantations which were carried out at an enormous cost have proved to be a failure. The Raj Saheb thinks therefore of trying mango plantations on a large scale at places where there is good land and plenty of water supply. A beginning has in consequence been made during the year on a small scale in two places The plants which have survived the frost are in a very healthy condition and give hope that our efforts in this direction may be successful.

Sugar cane.

24. Before the famine there used to be a pretty large area under sugar cane. But since then it has suffered a great deal on account of various causes explained in previous reports. However there are signs of its resuscitation and it is hoped that in a few more years this profitable crop will regain its former position. The cultivator finds this crop on the whole more paying than the rest. There is also an additional reason for a forward move in this direction. The land for this crop has to be highly manured and its good effect lasts for at least five succeeding years.

Improvement of cotton.

25. The orders for the selection of best bolls to secure good cotton seed are carefully enforced and it is satisfactory to note that the people have themselves seen the benefit of this process. The stuff produced is of a good quality both in fineness and length of staple and better prices are obtained for our cotton than those in some neighbouring places.

Experiments in Egyptian cotton.

26. As mentioned in the last year's report experiments were renewed in several places with Egyptian cotton from the seed locally produced from the previous year's sowings. This year the sowing was done before the setting in of the monsoons with well irrigation and the seedlings came out very well. During

the rains the crop was weeded and ploughed up and it seemed from the very healthy and vigorous growth of the plants that the cotton had agreed with the land and the climate and that it would give a good harvest. But in September when the heat was intense the tops of plants began to fade and it was apprehended that the plants would die. But we did not leave them to their fate. Watering was continued and with the advent of cold weather the plants again became fresh and bore flowers and bolls. Some of the bolls were ripe and had the same moderate state of weather continued the results would have been satisfactory. But unfortunately there was very severe cold and frost in January and February and the plants withered away everywhere. There has been great disappointment and some of the experimenters have expressed their unwillingness to continue such an unproductive trial. But the Revenue Officer Mr. H. B. Kotak has again persuaded them to continue the experiment for a year more. It is stated that Government too have been trying to introduce the cultivation of long stapled cotton on scientific principles and we will be anxiously awaiting the result of their labours which may serve us as our guide.

Plantation of trees.

27. The same endeavours as in previous years were made for planting trees, and 2,298 new trees were planted during the year bringing their total number to 26,841. Of these 1,840 died leaving 25,001 trees alive at the end of the year. Special care is taken to keep alive the Coronation trees as far as possible and new ones are planted in places of those dying from among them. The scanty rainfall and the nature of the soil have proved to be a serious difficulty in realising the wishes of the Raj Saheb in this matter.

Main Sources of State Revenue.

28. The principle sources of income are land revenue, customs, opium, abkari, stamps and judicial receipts. The Revenue and Judicial Departments are headed by the Deputy Karbhari Mr. H. B. Kotak B.A., LL. B., and his supervision of the departments has as usual been very efficient. There were two cases of fraud by two subordinates in the Revenue Department. Both of them were detected and the two karkuns concerned have been successfully tried and convicted.

Land Revenue System.

29. The system of recovering land revenue is what is locally called "Bhágbatái." In that a certain fixed share in kind of actual produce is taken by the State over and above a fixed cash amount which is termed "Sánti Vero" (tax per plough). Its rate ranges between Rs. 18 and 40 per plough according to the quality of the soil. The area of land per plough is ordinarily 30 acres but in almost all cases it exceeds this figure. In poor lands it comes to nearly double this area.

Survey of lands.

30. A regular Survey has already been made of all the State lands, and boundary marks have been erected on each survey number. The village records are also prepared accordingly during the time of the management of the State by Government. But the lands have not been classified with a view to fixing their assessment in cash. Probably they had several difficulties. The Raj Saheb has under contemplation to introduce the system of cash assessment but the present is not a favourable time for it. When time comes the system will be introduced as an experimental measure in a few good villages, where the cultivators themselves seek for it. In the mean time information is being collected to determine the rate of assessment etc., so that there may be no delay in introducing the change at once.

Gross revenue of the year.

31. The State financial year opened on the 21st October 1903 and ended on the 7th November 1904. The gross receipts from every source during this period amounted to Rs. 270,520 showing a very satisfactory increase of Rs. 51,595 over those in the year before. This large increase was due mainly to high price of cotton realised during the year.

Financial position.

32. There is a slow but steady improvement in the financial condition of the State. The gross revenues of the State amounted to Rs. 270,520 and the total expenses came to Rs. 259,000 including payments of the instalments of the Government and the Local Fund Loans taken during the last famine. There was therefore a surplus of Rs. 11,520 at the end of the year. We have also stored about 20,000 maunds of Jowari and Banti and about a crore pounds of hay. The only State debts are the Government and the Local Fund loans which come to about Rs. 456,205 at the close of the year. Had the year been a good one, it would have been possible to pay off at least a lac of rupees towards the debt but with such poor prospects it would not be possible to pay the year's instalments of Government loan. The Local Fund loan's instalments which amount to Rs. 5,600 will be paid up and we will not be obliged to incur any fresh debts till the next harvest.

Trades and Manufactures.

Trades and Manufactures.

33. There is no special trade or industry in this State except the local trade. The articles of export are wool, cotton and wheat to a small extent. The industry is confined to the weaving of coarse country cloth for local use with hand loom by Dheds and Mumnas. The latter turn out good work but not such as would compete with productions of other places. Some of the Surat merchants used to send work

to the Mumnas here at fixed wages but this has greatly been reduced now owing to frontier customs duties levied at Viramgam when the articles are returned duly made up.

34. The only other thing capable of affording a new industry is the sand and the lime stones which abound in any quantity in this State. But there is great difficulty to compete with the Dhrangadhra and the Porebandar stones even with our very low rate of royalty, on account of the railway freight. However we have arrranged with a local company offering it very easy terms, to try to find markets for our stones. It is believed by some people that there is coal and other mineral products in this State which could usefully be turned to account. But our financial position debars us from undertaking experiments in this direction for the present at least.

Tiles Factory.

35. As stated last year the work of manufacturing tiles was started by the man who had been given the lease of the factory and as a beginning he turned out very good tiles and pottery ware. But his partner on whom he depended for funds severed his connection with the work and in consequence thereof it has again stopped. Endeavours are being made to again start the factory.

Ginning Factory and Press.

36. The factory this year has ginned 24,350 maunds of cotton. The period during which it continued to work was unprecedentedly long and the profits of the owner were very great. The Kacha cotton press has also turned out good work. Some 1,400 bales were made up at that press.

Conservancy.

Municipalities.

37. The town of Wankaner alone has a regular Municipality with proper establishments for conservancy and lighting and watering the roads. It is purely a department of the State maintained wholly from State revenues. No municipal tax of any kind is levied from the people. The Municipal Officer is given summary powers for inflicting petty fines for nuisance within the limits of the town. The Department has worked satisfactorily and has cost the State Rs. 3,690 during the year of report.

Rural Conservancy.

38. Special arrangements are made with local scavengers for the cleanliness of rural villages. The house owners keep their compounds clean and the streets and thoroughfares are looked after by the scavengers who are remunerated by the State and the people. The Village Police, the Chief Constables as well as the Vahivatdars of the Mahals who have strict orders to visit every village of their Mahal once a month, see that every one does his duty well and that the villages are kept clean. The arrangement has worked well.

Vital Statistics.

39. The number of births and deaths throughout the State is given in the following table for the year of report and the preceding six years.

Births and Deaths.	During the year						
	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05
Births ...	1132	1000	345	444	746	723	897
Deaths ...	883	2091	5733	963	863	732	625

A comparison of the figures for the year of report with those of the others shows that this is the first year since the famine during which the number of births exceeds that of deaths and that things now apppear to assume their natural position.

The birth and death rate per mille this year is 32·75 and 22·81 against 26·39 and 26·72 respectively during the preceding year which shows that the year was on the whole a healthy one.

Medical relief.

Hospitals.

40. The Chief Medical Officer Mr. K. A. Nanavati was in charge of the Medical Department and the Hospital at Wankaner till the beginning of March 1905 when he went on long leave to proceed to England to prosecute his studies further. Since then Mr. S.M. Pareira has been working in his place. Besides the Wankaner Hospital there is only one dispensary in the Tithwa village, the head quarters of that Mahal.

Patients treated.

41. The number of out-door patients treated at both the institutions during the year of report is 10,793 against 12,860 in the year before. The decrease is due to the year being a very healthy one. The daily average of the patients was 94·9 against 107·3 last year. The in-patients admitted into the Wankaner Hospital were 36 against 93. The cost of the department was Rs 3,300

Prevailing diseases.

42. The prevailing diseases were fever, boils, eye and ear sores, dysentery, diarrhœa and pneumonia There was no epidemic of any kind but a few cases of small-pox.

Plague.

43. Fortunately upto the end of the year of report the State has been free from plague although there was a large exodus of people from Morvi into Wankaner during the first out-break of plague there. Strict medical examination of all people coming from infected places for the first 10 days of their arrival was rigidly enforced. Besides

a daily house to house enquiry as to sickness was being made. These measures, we believe, have been the main causes of our safety till now. But it is apprehended that the same good luck will not attend us. The first out-break of plague in Morvi this year subsided soon and all Morvi people who had come to live in the town of Wankaner returned to Morvi. Naturally therefore we relaxed our pre-cautionary measures. Then all of a sudden in the last week of February there was a fresh and virulent recrudescence of plague in Morvi and before we could know of it, good many people from that town came over to Wankaner. We now find that some of these people have brought infection to our town, for we have been perceiving its symptoms among rats in one street just at the close of the year. However the precautionary measures taken are not relaxed in any way in the hope to put off the impending danger as long as possible. The village of Pipalia which had suffered from plague in the preceding year is up to the end of the year of report quite free from it.

Small-pox.

44. There was neither much general sickness nor was there any epidemic during the year. There was however small-pox among children and grown up people in the town of Wankaner and a few other villages. It was fortunately not of a very virulent type as we had it the year before. The total number of people who died from it is 16. The Vaccination Department was immediately informed of the out-break of this disease and it at once took steps to check it.

The Chief Medical Officer and other officers of the Medical Department have worked hard and given satisfaction all round.

Administration of Justice.

45. The State has full plenary jurisdiction and there have been the same Courts as last year for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice viz :—

1. Hazur Court which is the High Court of the State and is presided over by the Raj Saheb.

2. The Sarnyayadhish Court. It is presided over by Mr. H. B. Kotak B.A.,LL.B. Besides hearing appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish Mr. Kotak excercises powers of a Sessions Judge in Criminal matters and has original jurisdiction in Civil suits exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value.

3. The Court of the Nyayadhish. It is presided over by Mr. K. H. Modi, a High Court Pleader. He exercises the same powers as in the preceding year.

Civil Justice.

Original suits

46. The number of civil suits filed during the year was 440 against 746 in the year before. Out of these 436 were on the file of the Nyayadhish and 4 on that of the Sarnyayadhish Court. These together with 23 remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year brought the total number for disposal to 463. Of these 450 have been disposed of and 13 remain pending at the end of the year, 12 in the Nyayadhish Court and one in the Sarnyayadhish Court. Of the suits disposed of 4 related to landed property, 440 to monetary transactions and 6 to other subjects and their total value came to be Rs. 49,876 against Rs. 37,802 in the previous year. The falling off in the number of suits filed during the year was due to a good year whereas the rise in the valuation was caused by the filing of a partition suit valued at Rs. 20,000.

Civil appeals.

47. The number of civil appeals filed during the year was 15 against 13 in the previous year. Of these 3 were presented to the Hazur Court and 12 to the Sarnyayadhish Court. The number of appeals disposed of during the year was 13. The Sarnyayadhish has disposed of all his appeals whereas 2 remained pending at the close of the year in the Hazur Court. The value of appeals disposed of is Rs. 1,352.

Execution of decrees.

48. The application for the execution of decrees filed during the year numbered 495 against 635 in the year before. These together with 77 remaining pending at the end of the last year brought the total number for disposal to 572. Of these 485 have been disposed of and 87 remain pending at the close of the year. Just like the original suits there has been a decrease in this matter also and the reason for that appears to be the same as for the suits.

Criminal Justice.

Criminal cases.

49. The number of offences dealt with during the year by all the State Courts was 170 involving 162 persons against 112 and 151 respectively in the previous year. The number of offences tried is 150 with 161 persons. Among the offences dealt with 2 were of grievous hurt, 25 of simple hurt, 4 of house breaking, 25 of theft and 114 of other kinds. Of the 161 persons tried 94 were convicted and the rest acquitted or discharged. Out of 94 convicted 47 were sentenced to undergo imprisonment which exceeded six months in the case of 5 only. Of the remaining 47, 5 were sentenced to whipping, 41 to fine only and one was let off with warning under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. There remained only one case with one accused pending at the close of the year.

Criminal appeals.

50. Out of 94 persons convicted 7 appealed, 2 to the Hazur Court and 5 to the Sarnyayadhish. In the case of 3 the appeals were summarily rejected, in the case of 4 the convictions and sentences were confirmed whereas in the case of 3 they were modified. No appeal remained pending at the end of the year. There was not a single appeal the year before. The working of the department has been very satisfactory.

Police Department.

Police establishment.

51. The arrangements for the working of the department have been the same as reported last year. Mr. Valabhram is the Superintendent of Police and he has, besides supervision of the entire Police Force, executive charge of the town of Wankaner and the Mahals of Tithwa and Punchkoshi. The number of regularly drilled foot and mounted police is 60 and 12 respectively besides 13 irregular horse and camel sowars.

Village Police.

52. For the protection of life and property in the villages there are village police headed by Police Patels. The number of such police is 162 and of Police Patels 32. Their main duty is the prevention of crime and of assisting the Chief Constables in the detection and investigation of crime.

Offences.

53. Except the latter part of the year under report the year was a prosperous one and there was no distress of any kind among people who usually commit crime. The number of serious offences therefore has been low this year also. The number of cognisable cases reported to the Police was 72 against 69 in the previous year while the number of persons arrested was 59 against 93 in the year before. Of these 43 have been convicted including one of last year, 16 acquitted and the case against one is pending at the end of the year. The percentage of convicted persons on the arrests made comes to 69·5. There was not a single offence of murder, dacoity or robbery during the year. There were 4 cases of house breaking and 25 of theft against 11 and 29 respectively in the previous year. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 358 against Rs. 603 in the previous year whereas that of recovered was Rs. 265 against Rs. 309. The percentage of property recovered during the year is 73·95 against 51·30 in the previous year. The Department has on the whole worked satisfactorily and obtained better results than in the year before.

Jails.

Jails.

54. There is only one central jail in the town of Wankaner. No other jail or lock-up is required at any other place because there are no resident magistrates anywhere except at Wankaner. The Police supply the jail guard. The jail establishment consists of a Jailor and a warder besides the Jail Superintendent.

Prisoners confined.

55. The table given underneath shows the number of prisoners confined and their daily average during the year of report and the preceding one.

Number of Jails.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Remaining at the end of 1904-05.	Total cost of the year.
	Remaining at the end of 1903-04.	Admitted during 1904-05.	Total.		1903-04.	1904-05.		
			1903-04.	1904-05.				
1	5	61	72	66	5·06	6·08	15	Rs. 715

Prisoners' conduct and health.

56. Throughout the year there was no sickness or death among the jail population and every one enjoyed very good health. There was no jail offence of any kind and the prisoners behaved well. The prisoners were employed in grinding corn for the State Kothar and on other out-door work.

Education.

Number of schools and students.

57. The total number of schools throughout the State is 15, the same as last year. Of these 5 are in the town of Wankaner *viz.* one High School, one Urdu school, one girl school and two boys schools. The remaining 10 are distributed among other villages. The Tithwa Mahal has schools in the villages of Tithwa, Panchasia, Arnitimba, Pipalia, Sindhavadar, Khijadia and Kerala. Mesaria Mahal has two schools, one at the head quarters of the Mahal and the other in the village of Mahika. The Lunsar Mahal has only one school at the head quarter village. The total number of students in all the schools of the State was 1,076 against 1,094 in the previous year showing a falling off of 18 which is very small. Of the total number of pupils 772 were studying at the schools in the town of Wankaner, 212 in the High School and 560 in the four Vernacular schools against 206 and 564 respectively during the year before. The schools in the moffusil accounted for 304 students.

58. The examination of the High school was conducted by the Head Master Mr. Manishankar J. Bhatt B. A. and he was assisted in the work by his assistants. The Vernacular schools in the town of Wankaner and other important villages were examined by the same officer and the rest by the Taluka School Head Master. The results of the examinations are given in the following table.

Examination.

Name of school.	1903-04.			1904-1905.		
	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed	Percentage.	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed	Percentage.
1. High school.						
Standard VII ...	10	7	70·0	7	5	71·4
Other standards ...	126	55	42·8	175	77	44·0
2. Vernacular schools.						
Below standard ...	125	112	89·6	93	74	79·5
Other standards ...	623	526	84·4	580	419	72·24
3. Girl school.						
Below standard ...	41	29	70·7	29	23	79·3
Other standards ...	103	71	68·9	99	70	70·7

The results everywhere show a decided improvement over those of the preceding year except in the case of Vernacular schools for boys where there is a slight falling off. This is due to the examination being purposely made stiffer this year. This time 7 boys were sent up for the Matriculation examination of whom 5 passed. Of these 3 have joined the Arts College, one of them getting a 'Devkunvarba scholarship'.

59. Out of the four 'Devkunvarba Scholarships' established last year, one was given to a student who passed the Matriculation Examination from the Wankaner High School and joined the Arts College; two were given to two former students who passed their Previous Examination, to study for the Intermediate Examination and the fourth with an addition of Rs. 15 per mensem was given to a last year's scholar who passed the Intermediate examination, to enable him to join the Science College at Poona. Out of the four Devkunvarba scholarship holders of last year 2 passed the Previous and one Intermediate Examination and one failed in the Previous examination.

The Devkunvarba scholarships.

60. As in the last year Mr. M.J. Bhatt, the Head Master of the High school is in charge of the State Educational Department. Every effort is made by Mr. Bhatt and his staff to follow in the footsteps of the Government Educational Department in matters of teaching and it is satisfactory to note that good progress is made every year. The State too although its financial condition is not so very good, does not grudge the increased expenses of this Department year after year. Of all the departments the Raj Saheb has the utmost concern for this department and he is anxious to see his people more advanced in education. The total cost of the department for the year of report was Rs. 7,430 and the receipts were Rs. 1,230 against Rs. 6,730 and Rs. 1,075 respectively during the preceding year.

Control and cost of the department.

Public Works Department.

61. During the year of report the State Overseer Mr. Jadavji was in charge of the State Public Works. He has worked hard and given satisfaction. The year's expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 19,655 against 18,590 in the year before. It was distributed among the works given in the following table :—

No.	Name of Work.	Amount spent Rs.
1.	Original works, buildings, roads etc.	13,310
2.	Canal and tank repairs	480
3.	General repairs	5,865
	Total ...	19,655

It will be seen that one of our largest famine relief works, the Mesaria Irrigation Tank which has remained incomplete could not be touched this year also for want of funds. If the year of report had been like its predecessor the work could have easily been taken up.

Forests.

62. There are no forests here although there are numerous hills and a large area of unculturable waste. All these are barren waste and are partially covered over with scrub jungle. In fact they are devoid of trees. This is due to very little rainfall and the difficulty of growing trees on lands covered with sand-stone. Efforts are made however to rear babul trees wherever possible. Most of this land produces grass. Such of these lands as produce good grass are kept as grass reserves and the rest are thrown open for grazing. These bring in some revenue from the sale of grass, and grazing fees. They also supply the State with the grass required for its animals. There is no separate depart-

ment for these reserves. Guards only have to be employed for watching grass etc., and they work under the Revenue Department.

Fairs and Jatras.

63. Except the temple of Shri Jadeshwar Mahadev there is no other place of pilgrimage in this State. People from the Jhalawad and Halar Prants and some from Cutch also visit the temple specially in the month of Shravan every year. Some four to five hundred men live there during that month for worshipping and a fair is held there on the second Monday of that month every year. Good many people from the surrounding villages of the Morvi, Jamnagar, Dhrol, Rajkot and other States assemble there on that occasion, and many temporary stalls for selling sweetmeats and other curiosities are erected during the period. The Superintendent of Police goes there on this occasion with his men to keep order. The State derives a small fee from the stall keepers as ground rent. As the temple is away from our villages a foot police is stationed there all the year round to look after the place and the safety of the visitors. Small fairs are also held in the town of Wankaner at the Dholeshwar and the Nagabava temples for three days in the month of Shrawan every year. Many people from the surrounding villages attend these fairs.

Help to the people.

64. During the first part of the year hardly any thing had to be given to the cultivators in the way of help for maintenance. But as our resources were good we gave them bullocks to supply their long felt defeciency in this respect. However when the later rains failed and the prospects became gloomy they had to be helped. Remission of State dues amounting in all to about Rs. 10,000 had to be made and the recovery of one fourth of their Santi Vero had also to be suspended till the next year. Grant of tacavi advances for food and agricultural implements had also to be given. The Bhayats and Mulgirasias too were in need of loans for maintenance and other things. They had to be helped more than the cultivators. The following table shows what amount had to be advanced to these men :—

To whom given.	1903-04 Rs.	1904-05 Rs.
Cultivators...	19,930	20,315
Bhayats and Mulgirassias	5,325	14,270
Total Rs. ...	25,255	34,585

As there was a great demand for labour the labouring classes had no distress among them and they were not in want of any help. If there had been any need for it we would have given it at once as we had already made provision for opening relief works.

Recoveries of advances and loans.

65. As remarked before our financial year is the Samvat year. So the recoveries made during that year out of tacavi advances given to the cultivators and loans to Bhayats etc., were very satisfactory as the crops of the preceding year were good. The total recoveries made during the year and the one preceding it are given in the following table.

From whom recovered.	Amount recovered in	
	1903-04 Rs.	1904-05 Rs.
Cultivators	45,345	57,220
Bhayats and Mulgirassias	7,980	9,000
Total Rs. ...	53,325	66,220

Minor's estates.

66. During the year the estate of a minor Bhayat of Kherva mentioned in the last year's report continued to be under management. The Deputy Karbhari has submitted his report regarding the liabilities of the estate, but as the year is a very lean one the income of the estate is hardly enough even to cover the ordinary expenses and it has not been possible therefore to do anything to discharge any of the old debts. Until there are good seasons and there is probability of a certain sum being saved every year it is hardly possible to prepare any scheme for payment of debts.

A little before the end of the year another estate has also been taken under management. The Mahant of the temple of Shri Rugnathji in the town of Wankaner died. His Chela Prabhuram who is yet a minor has been apponited to succeed him. The estate of the temple which consists of two Dewasthan villages and some lands is therefore taken under management. The internal management of the temple is allowed to continue in the hands of Prabhuram under State supervision. The estate has an annual income of about Rs. 4,000 and the expenses amount to Rs. 3,000 per annum. The liabilities of the estate come to about Rs. 5,000.

Paddock.

Paddock.

67. The State Paddock has continued to give good, nay it may be mentioned, better results year after year and earned the praise of all who have had an occasion to visit it. The Raj Saheb's personal interest in this institution is unabated and it is but natural

therefore that the results must be good. Inspite of our managing the Paddock on very economical lines the good condition of the animals and the excellence of the young stock produced have been a matter of surprise to many. The number of brood mares for horse breeding is 33 and for mule breeding 9. During the year the number of colts born was 6 while that of fillies was 7. The number of mules born was 5. Of the young stock only 2 were purchased by the Army Remount Department and 4 were sold locally. The purchase by the Army Remount Agency was small this year because some of the fillies which could have been sold were of pure Kathiawari breed and the Raj Saheb wanted to keep them. During the year the income of the department was Rs. 2,740 and the expenditure Rs. 5,795 against Rs. 2,460 and Rs. 5,775 respectively in the year before.

Stallions.

68. The stallions have been the same as in the last year except that the Kathiawari Stallion 'Fulmalio' has been sold and in his place another Kathiawari horse by name 'Tajanio' has been obtained from the Rajkot State Paddock. All of them have continued to do good work and the number of mares covered by each is shewn in the following table :—

Name of Stallion.			Mares covered.		
			Of State Paddock.	Of other people.	Total.
1. Master Lurgan ...	T. B. E.		17	34	51
2. Mazurka	Arab		9	48	57
3. Fulmalio	Kathiawari		3	15	18
4. Tajanio...	Kathiawari		14	49	63
5. Daru	Cyprian Donkey		10	8	18
		Total ...	53	154	207

Visitors of the Paddock.

69. The Paddock was as usual visited by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay; the Army Remount Agent; the Political Agent, Halar Prant; and some other European and Native gentlemen. All of them have been pleased to endorse the good remarks made by former visitors and to express their satisfaction at every thing they saw in the Paddock.

Cattle and Cattle Breeding.

Cattle in the State.

70. As stated before a very large area of State land is unculturable waste and it grows nothing but grass. There is consequently every facility for people to keep and rear cattle very cheap. Almost all people therefore had cattle before the famine and their number

was very large. In fact the State used to get a revenue of about Rs. 7,000 for grazing fees etc., from this source alone. But during the famine almost all cattle were wiped away. Innumerable goats and sheep died and there remained but a few of them. It was feared for a time therefore that it would be good many years before the people regained even half of their wealth lost in cattle. But it now appears from the actual state of things at present existing that the power of recuperation has been marvellous with regard to sheep and goats and that it would not take long for other cattle also to reach their former figure. There has also been another notable feature in connection with the increase. It is that there is no disease of a serious type among cattle since the famine, and very few have died since then. The following table gives some idea as to the number of cattle at three different periods that is (1) before the distress began to be felt among cattle during the famine; (2) just when the famine ended and (3) at the end of the last samvat year.

Period of reckoning.	Plough cattle.	Cows, buffaloes and other cattle.	Sheep & goats.
15th August 1899	8,550	13,700	60,000
31st August 1900	3,930	2,670	25,000
October 1904	6,927	8,515	82,750

The result shows that there is yet some loss to be made up with regard to horned cattle but the number of sheep and goats has exceeded that before the famine. The increase in the latter is also due in some measure to a number of graziers from other places having come to reside within this State owing to our very moderate scale of grazing fees and the facilities of grazing.

Cattle breeding by the State.

71. The State establishment for breeding and rearing agricultural cattle mentioned in previous reports has continued to work satisfactorily. A fine buffalo-bull has been added this year to our stock and no fees are charged for services of our bulls. At the end of the year there were 73 cows, 29 she buffaloes and 98 young ones. Like last year 21 male calves were sold to our cultivators during the year which brought in an income of Rs. 990 to the State.

Conclusion.

72. Owing to domestic calamities the Raj Saheb was unable to undertake his usual cold weather tour in the State. But he occasionally visited several parts of the State likely to be affected by the deficient rainfall and satisfied himself that there was no distress among the people. His personal interest in the work-

ing of all the State departments is increasing. It is no exaggeration to say that but for his personal guidance and watchfulness it would hardly have been possible to present such a satisfactory report of the year's working.

73. All the State Officers have worked hard and conscientiously during the year and they have lent their hearty support to the administration of the State. Without their co-operation it would hardly have been possible to achieve such results and I take this opportunity therefore to tender my grateful acknowledgements to them.

WANKANER,
May 16th, 1905.

NATHABHAI AVICHALDAS DESAI, L.C.E.,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

☞ PRINTED AT THE RAJKOT S. B. OIL ENGINE PRESS BY DAMODAR GOVERDHANDAS THAKKAR.

No. 574 of 1905.

FROM

COLONEL W. P. KENNEDY,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár ;

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. S. W. EDGERLEY, C.I.E.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KA'THIA'WA'R POLITICAL AGENCY:
Rájkot, 14th July 1905.

SIR,

In continuation of this office No. 571 of 13th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of the Vánkáner State for the year 1904-1905 together with twenty *copies of the same.

* By book-post.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. KENNEDY, COLONEL,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár.

Pol 782

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1905-06.

Rajkot:

PRINTED BY

DAMODAR GOVERDHANDAS THAKKAR

PROPRIETOR OF THE

'SVADESH BANDHAV' PRINTING WORKS.

1906.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
CHAPTER I. General and Political.	1
Important events.	1
Political relations.	1
Visits of Political officers &c.	1
Important domestic events in Raj Saheb's family.	2
Raj saheb's tour.	2
Changes in the staff.	2
CHAPTER II. Administration of Land.	2
Revenue system.	2
Waste lands taken up....	2
Remissions and Suspensions of revenue.	3
Coercive measures.	3
Taccavi advances.	4
CHAPTER III. Protection.	4
Legislation.	4
Military force.	4
Police....	4
Serious offences.	5
Property stolen and recovered.	5
Village police...	5
Administration of justice.	5
Prisons...	7
Municipalities.	7
CHAPTER IV. Production and distribution.	8
Weather and rainfall	8
Crops...	8
Wages and labour.	10
Prices of food grains.	10
Forest...	10
Trades and manufactures.	10
Ginning factory.	10
Public works.	11
General Condition of the people.	11
Agricultural stock.	11

CHAPTER V. Revenue and finance... 12
Gross Revenues. 12
Government loan.... 12
CHAPTER VI. Vital Statistics. 12
Hospitals. 12
Sanitation and Vaccination. 12
Small pox. 12
Births and deaths. 12
Plague.... 13
CHAPTER VII. Education. 13
Number of schools and students. 13
Devkunvarba scholarships. 14
Progress of education. 15
CHAPTER VIII. Miscellaneous. 15
Paddock. 15
Printing presses. 16
Library.... 16
Endeavours to develope Mineral resources. 16
Fairs. 16
Conclusion. 17

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1905-06.

Chapter I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area of the State.....417 square miles.
Population 27,383
Gross revenue (average of past five years).....Rs. 201,075.
Tribute.....Rs. 18,879.
Ruler of the State.....RAJ SAHEB AMARSINHJI, aged 27 years, a Zala Rajput.

Important events.

The most important event of the year was the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India and their first landing on the shores of Bombay in November last. The Raj Saheb having been invited to take part in the ceremony of welcoming Their Royal Highnesses on their arrival had been to Bombay. He was also accorded the honour of paying a state visit to H. R. H. at the Government House in Bombay.

Political relations.

2. The Political relations with the neighbouring States were friendly. The petty differences with the Morvi State have almost been settled.

Visits of Political officers &c.,

3. The Political Agent, Halar Prant, visited the State during the year on two different occasions and had encamped at Wankaner, the capital of the State. During his stay here he visited various public institutions and expressed his satisfaction at them.

4. The noteworthy events in the Raj Saheb's family were (1) the birth of a daughter to his Valáválá Rani Saheb and (2) the celebration of his second marriage with the daughter of the Rajaji of Manda, a Talukdar in the United Provinces. The Rajaji belongs to the family of the old and renowned Rathore Kings of Kanoj

Important domestic events in Raj Saheb's family.

5. The Raj Saheb made a tour through the greater part of the State to enquire into the condition of the people and to see that the subordinate district establishments carried out their duties properly and without any undue hardship to the people.

Raj Saheb's tour.

6. The names of high officials in the State are given in Appendix I. They are the same as during the previous year except that the Chief Medical Officer Mr. Nanawaty who had been absent on leave to England returned in September last and resumed his office.

Changes in the Staff.

Chapter II.

Administration of Land.

7. The revenue system prevailing in the State is what is known as the "Bhagvati." Under that the State takes a certain fixed share in kind out of the produce and also levies a fixed sum in cash locally known as "Santi Vero." Ordinarily a holding of an area of about 30 acres of land is termed a Santi but in practice it is more or less according to the quality of the land and the thickness of population. The rate of Santi Vero also varies from Rs. 12 to 40 per Santi according to the quality of the land and the class of cultivators. The present system is an old one and although it has its drawbacks it is found suitable by the people during the present period of such lean years, because the levy in kind varies according to the produce of the land and the rate of Santi Vero, although a fixed sum, has to be reduced when the average crop is below 8 annas.

Revenue system.

8. The area of land cultivated before the famine was 67,880 acres and during the year following it it was 48,000 acres. Since then every year more land is taken up for cultivation according to the means available. This year the area of waste land taken up is about 900 acres and the total area of land now cultivated is 65,935 acres. The following table shows the area under each of the principal crops as compared with the same in the four preceding years.

Waste lands taken up

Crops.	1901-02 Acres.	1902-03 Acres.	1903-04 Acres.	1904-05 Acres.	1905-06 Acres.
Bajri.	16,735	22,265	16,340	16,530	16,854
Jowari.	17,365	12,780	19,000	18,755	21,173
Cotton.	15,180	10,970	16,080	17,760	17,685
Banti	925	415	490	205	481
Til.	2,300	7,210	3,285	2,840	1,814
Pulses.	3,940	6,120	6,855	5,785	6,175
Wheat.	1,305	1,665	1,530	1,275	1,220
Barley.	620	570	285	330	338
Methi.	210	365	285	105	25
Miscellaneous. ...	...	...	...	60	170
Total. ...	58,580	62,360	64,150	63,645	65,935

The area under the first two principal crops shows an increase over that in the last year. This was due to favourable rains for sowing in the early part of the monsoon.

Remissions and suspensions of revenue.

9. As only a part of the State demands is recovered in cash there was no important variation in it. The total demands on account of Santi Vero amounted to Rs. 67,000 out of which Rs. 60,290 have been recovered upto the end of March 1906. Out of the remainder about Rs. 5,500 will be recovered before the rains and the recovery of the rest will have to be suspended till the next year. The suspension of the recovery of Vero is due to crops in a few villages being very poor. There was no need for granting any remission of revenue during the year of report.

Coercive measures.

10. Under the revenue system in vogue there is hardly any need for coercive measures. The State officials are in a position to know exactly the out-turn of crops of all the cultivators and their actual needs and if they are found not in a position to pay the whole or a part of the State demand orders are obtained for the suspension of its recovery.

11. The preceding year being a bad one it was necessary to give Taccavi to cultivators for seed and their maintenance. They were also given Kos for drawing water from the wells for irrigation. The total amount of the Taccavi thus given during the State year comes to be Rs. 36,000. No interest is charged on the sums thus advanced. The amount of Taccavi recovered during the year was Rs. 18,450.

Taccavi advances.

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

12. The State frames its own laws and it had them before in a simple form, but during its management by Government owing to the Raj Saheb's minority most of the principal British laws have been applied to it with suitable modifications. They are not very strictly adhered to but are followed in spirit. Besides the British laws the State has framed and promulgated other laws and rules as necessity arose.

Legislation.

13. The State has no regularly disciplined military force. It has its Arab and the Makrani Bedas. The State has also a well disciplined and regularly drilled police force which can serve the purpose of a military force when wanted. The Bhayats and Mulgirasias of the State are also liable to perform military service when required by the State under certain conditions.

Military force.

14. The State police force consists of 60 foot and 12 mounted men. These are regularly drilled by trained men. Besides these men there are 13 irregular horse and camel sowars who also perform duties pertaining to police work. The foot police is armed with muzzle loading Enfield guns with bayonets, and the mounted police with lances and swords. The particulars of the force are given in Appendix II.

Police.

15. The efficiency of the police force is maintained on the same high level as before. Their work is good with regard to the preservation of order and the prevention and detection of crime. The number of the force is the same as last year and its cost during the State financial year was Rs. 23,510 against Rs. 22,885 during the preceding year. The ratio of police is 0.203 per square mile and 3.1 per thousand of population.

Efficiency of the force.

16. Appendices III, IV and V furnish statistics with regard to the working of the police. The number of offences reported to the police was 75 and that of persons arrested was 66 as against 72 and 59 respectively during the previous year. The increase in

Working of the Police.

both during the year is very slight and requires no remark. All the persons arrested were sent up for trial. Of these 39 were convicted and the rest acquitted or discharged. The percentage of persons convicted is 59.1 against 72.9 during the year before. The percentage of the year although not so high as in the year before cannot be said to be bad. However the attention of the department has been drawn to this matter.

Serious offences.

17. In the 75 offences reported to the police two were of murder, one of grievous hurt, one of robbery, five of house-breaking, twenty-four of theft and the rest of other minor offences. The case of one murder was held to be accidental death whereas the other was one in which the death of a village pasáyatá was caused in a free fight between him and a shepherd. The accused in that case was convicted under sect. 304 of the Indian Penal Code. The offence of robbery was not of a serious type. It was an ordinary theft but came under the present head owing to legal technicalities. The police were able to detect and convict the culprits in this case also. Of the other offences none is worth special notice.

Property stolen and recovered.

18. The value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 1,469 whereas during the last year it was Rs. 358. The value and percentage of property recovered was Rs. 965 and 65.7 against Rs. 265 and 73.9 respectively in the preceding year. There is a slight falling off in the percentage of the stolen property recovered during the year under report but looking to the general results and the amount of the property stolen the working of the department seems to be satisfactory.

Village Police.

19. The village police consists of police patels, pasaitas and pagis in all 197 showing an increase of 3 over their number during the last year. They are all on cash pay and their duties are to watch the village and to prevent and detect the commission of crime within their limits. They have done their work well during the year and are a loyal and a most hard-working class of state servants. The protection of life and property in the moffusil depends mainly on them.

Administration of Justice.

Constitution of Courts.

20. The Courts of justice and their powers in Civil and Criminal matters remain the same as before. The Courts are :—

(1) The Huzur Court which is the High Court of the State and is presided over by the Raj Saheb.

(2) The Sar Nyayadhish Court. It is presided over by Mr. H. B. Kotak B.A., LL.B. He has powers of a Sessions court and has original jurisdiction in civil suits exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value. In civil and criminal matters it is an Appellate Court over that of the Nyayadhish.

(3) The Court of the Nyayadhish. Mr. K. H. Modi, a High Court pleader, is the Nyayadhish. He exercises powers of a First Class Magistrate in criminal matters and as a civil judge he disposes of suits valued upto Rs. 2,000. He also exercises the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge with regard to monetary suits upto Rs. 50.

21. The cases tried by the criminal courts are shown in Appendix VI.

Criminal justice.

The number of cases tried during the year of report was 139 with 167 accused persons against 170 and 162 respectively in the previous year. The number of cases has fallen off but that of accused is almost the same. No case remained undisposed of at the end of the year in any of the courts.

22. Appendix VII shows the work of the Appellate Courts in

Criminal appeals.

criminal cases. Out of 76 persons convicted by the Nyayadhish 7 only appealed to the Sar Nyayadhish Court. Out of these convictions 2 were reversed, 3 modified and 2 upheld. The Sar Nyayadhish Court convicted four men out of whom two appealed to the Huzur Court but their appeals were rejected. The work of the courts seems to to be satisfactory.

23. The Civil Courts with original and appellate jurisdiction have been

Civil Justice

the same as last year. Appendix VIII shows the nature and value of original suits filed during the year of report. The number of suits filed during the year was 351 against 440 in the year before, which shows a decrease of 89. This was mainly due to bad season. The total value of the suits filed was Rs. 25,971. Out of the 351 suits, 6 related to landed property, 5 to other rights and 340 to money transactions. The number of suits remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 22.

24. The particulars regarding applications for execution of decrees are

Execution of decrees.

given in Appendix IX. The number of applications filed during the year was 636 against 495 in the preceding year. The reason for this increase is that the year is a little better than the last one and the creditors in the hope of getting something began to execute their decrees. The number of applications remaining undisposed of is no doubt

a large one but on enquiry it appears that many applications were filed a short time before the close of the year and that there has been no undue delay in any case.

Civil appeals.

25. Appendix X furnishes information regarding appeals in Civil Suits. The number of appeals filed before the Huzur Court was 3 whereas that before the Sar Nyayadhish was 16. The appeals filed during the year as well as those pending at the close of the last year have all been disposed of except one. In the 20 appeals disposed of, the decisions of the lower courts have been upheld in 12, modified in 6, and reversed in 2 cases. The work of the civil courts seems also to be satisfactory.

Extradition.

26. During the year the State had to hand over 10 persons to 2 different States who had asked for their extradition whereas we had to ask for the extradition of 16 persons from 7 States. Our demands were complied with by all except Morvi with whom there was some want of reciprocity in the beginning of the year. Happily the misunderstanding with that State has now been removed and it is hoped that henceforward every thing will go on smoothly.

Prisons.

27. There is only one central prison at Wankaner for the whole of the State. The building is a very strong one and built according to the latest design. It is situated in an airy and a healthy locality and the inmates have kept very good health throughout the year. There was only one death of a prisoner who was an old man. He died of pneumonia. The total number of prisoners was 58 with 43 new admissions during the year of report and the daily average of prisoners was 13.24 against 6·08 in the previous year. The number of prisoners is a small one and so they are employed at the State Kothar for grinding corn and on other sundry work within the town of Wankaner. The conduct of the inmates was good and no jail offence was committed during the year. Appendix XI gives full information about the jail.

Municipalities.

28. There is only one Municipality in the town of Wankaner. No taxes are levied for the maintenance of this institution and so it has no separate funds. It is like one of the State's departments and the expenses required for its upkeep are met from the State's general revenues. The department looks after the conservancy of the town and the lighting and watering of the roads. Throughout the town dust bins and public latrines have been provided at convenient places and it is satisfactory to note that the town is always kept very clean. During the year this department has cost the State Rs. 4,200 against Rs. 3,690 in the previous year.

29. In the rest of the villages the conservancy arrangements are the same as mentioned in the last year's report. The village scavengers keep the streets of their respective villages clean and receive emoluments from the people as has been arranged for by the villagers. This arrangement is supervised by the village officers and also by the Taluka officials during their tours and seems to work well.

Rural conservancy.

Chapter IV.

Production and Distribution.

30. The regular monsoon set in this year on the 1st of July and we had a very seasonable and well distributed rainfall throughout the State in that month. Upto the end of the third week of that month there were occasional showers suitable for sowing purposes and by that time the sowing operations were completed and the seedlings had been over an inch out of the soil. Then during the last week of that month we had a very heavy downpour of rain, it being the result of a cyclone said to have then been passing over this part of the country. Had there fortunately not been this cyclonic rain, there would have been a famine not only of food and fodder but of water also because the rainfall in the following months of August and September was almost nil everywhere. The maximum rainfall in August was 98 cents and the minimum was only .13. In September too it was just the same. The total rainfall of the season no doubt exceeds that of the previous year but as regards its distribution it is just the same. The year was unfortunately wanting in later rains as has been happening in the years after the famine and the prospects of a good year were thus marred. The rainfall of the year has been given in appendix XII.

Weather and rainfall.

31. The cultivators had a very suitable time for sowing operations and the Khariff crops were sown in time. The rainfall in the beginning of the season was evenly distributed and the condition of all the crops was for a time excellent. It gave hopes for good harvest but the absence of timely and sufficient rain in August and September changed the situation and had the weather conditions been not favourable there would have been a severe calamity. The people also knowing that they could not safely wait for the rains took timely warning and began to irrigate their bajri and cotton crops wherever water was available in the wells and the irrigation tanks. This helped us to some extent in averting the calamity. The condition of all the crops except those which were irrigated was bad. Of all the crops Jowari suffered the most. But Bajri and cotton did fairly well in comparison with others. Among cotton that which was sown first and in rich soil suffered more than that in poor soils sown subsequently. The reason was that in the

Crops.

former case the roots went deeper into the ground which had remained dry owing to rain water having not been able to percolate upto that depth, whereas in the latter case the roots remained only within the portion up to which the rain water had permeated. Pulses, gram and sesamum did worst of all.

Irrigated Crops.

32. The area under irrigated crops this year was not large. There was not sufficient water in the wells as well as in the irrigation tanks. In some cases the people had to give up portions of their sowings in order to save the rest owing to the water supply in wells becoming less and less as time advanced. The total area under irrigated crops was 2,051 acres against 1,932 in the previous year which also was a year of deficient rainfall.

Red-rust and Frost.

33. Fortunately there were no locusts but there was some damage done to cotton and wheat crops by frost and red-rust. The frost this year was not so severe as in the last one, however it did some damage to cotton. The red rust affected the wheat crop and in some villages the out-turn of wheat was very poor.

Anna valuation.

34. With unevenly distributed rainfall and other injurious agents the average out-turn of crops was not good. The anna valuation of the various crops is given in the following table. An average good crop is taken to be 16 annas.

Names of crops.	Average crop in annas during.				
	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Jowari.	6	14	16	4	6
Bajri.	9	8	14	6	12
Cotton.	3	12	14	8	8
Pulses.	½	2	10	2	3
Sesamum.	4	8	10	½	1
Gram.	¾	6	10	1½	1
Wheat.	8	16	14	8	12
Barley.	6	10	12	8	8
Methi.	6	10	12	8	8

From the above results it will be seen that although the crops this year were better than during the previous year, the year on the whole could hardly be said to be a good one.

35. The wages of unskilled labour have continued to be as high as in the previous years owing to paucity of such labour, and increasing demand for it. The wages of skilled labour too have slightly risen and the condition of the artisan and the labouring classes may be said to be improving year by year. This year the improvement is not as much as in the previous year because the prices of food grains have risen to a great deal.

Wages and labour.

36. The prices of food grains were high even in the beginning of the year. Since then they rose still higher owing to failure of rains in certain parts of the country. The prices at the commencement and the end of the year under report are compared in Appendix XIII. The prices ruling at the end of the year of report are nearly like those of a famine year. The rise in the prices was due to famine in a portion of this province as well as in Rajputana and other places.

Prices of food grains.

37. As stated in the last year's report although we have a large area of unculturable and hilly land we have no forests worth that name. Small portions of such land are capable of producing grass only and these are kept as grass reserves. The depth of the soil in the waste lands is very little and there being either sand or lime stone underneath hardly any trees could grow thereon. The other difficulty in growing trees is want of sufficient moisture in the ground owing to deficient rainfall. The grass reserves produce good grass and after the grass is cut, they afford good grazing to cattle.

Forests.

38. There is no trade or industry in the State worth taking notice. The trade is purely local. The export trade consists of cotton, wool and wheat to a small extent and the import trade of rice, sugar, cloth, spices &c., for local consumption. The industry too is confined to the weaving of rough cloth by Dheds and Mumnas for local consumption. There is hardly any demand for such native made cloth outside the State.

Trades and manufactures.

39. There is only one ginning factory in the town of Wankaner. During the year of report it had not got enough work. It had worked for a very short time during the last season and had ginned only 4,525 maunds of cotton. The reason was that the cotton crop in the State was a poor one and the purchaser of the State cotton had arranged to gin it with hand gins owing to some difference between him and the owner of the factory. Happily there is no such dispute now and the factory will have its full quota of work this season.

Ginning factory.

Public works.

40. Naturally we had to prepare a very limited programme of our public works. Looking to our financial position and a lean year we could not allot a larger sum than Rs. 24,000 for expenditure on this head. The amount was spent on some original works of urgent necessity and on repairs of buildings and roads. Some of the works served as a measure of relief to the people at a time when such a help was needed in the beginning of the year of report. The details of work done are given in Appendix XIV.

General condition of the people.

41. The season was healthy, the birth and death rates were normal, there was no epidemic or any other thing which could retard agricultural operations or other work and yet it could hardly be said that the general condition of the people except the labouring classes has improved during the year. The reason is that the year is not a prosperous one. Since the last famine there has been a succession of bad years except that of 1903-04 and it is quite unlikely therefore that the condition of the people could improve. The present condition of the agricultural and other high classes is not at all satisfactory and it would require at least a decade of prosperous years to bring back to them their condition before the last famine.

42. As remarked before, the condition of the labouring classes has been improving every year. This is not due to prosperous seasons, but it is the result of the supply of labour being not equal to its demand owing to many men of that class having died during the famine. The wages of labour being high and the cost of living being moderate this class has been able to improve its condition whereas the contrary is the case with the agriculturists. Every year this latter class has to make both ends meet with difficulty. It will be no exaggeration to say that many men of this class have to live on bare necessities of life which in themselves are very simple.

43. The condition of trading and other high classes too has been the same as reported last year. The condition of these classes mainly depends on that of the cultivators and when the latter are reduced in circumstances the former must share in their fate.

Agricultural Stock.

44. Appendix XV gives the agricultural stock in the State during the current year, comparing it with that during the last year. It would be observed that although there has been an increase in the number of each kind of cattle it will take some years yet to attain to the figures of the year before the famine with regard to plough and milch cattle. The number of sheep and goats exceeds that before the famine year but this is due to some shepherds from other States having come to reside within this State owing to grazing facilities.

Chapter V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross Revenues.

45. The financial year of the State is the Samvat year and so the gross revenue for the St. year 1961 was Rs. 2,14,775 against Rs. 2,70,520 in the preceding year showing a decrease of Rs. 55,745. This was due to a very bad year and was mainly under the head of Land Revenue. The receipts under other heads were affected but slightly and does not require special notice. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,46,770. The deficit was met from the savings of the previous year.

Government loan.

46. During the last famine the State had taken loans from Government and the Local Funds to the extent of Rs. 5,21,210. Upto the end of the year of report Rs. 99,045 have been repaid towards the principal. The interest due has also been paid up.

Chapter VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Hospitals.

47. There is one hospital in the town of Wankaner and one dispensary in the village of Tithwa, the head quarter of that Mahál. The number of patients treated at both the institutions and other particulars are given in Appendix XVI. There is accommodation for indoor patients only in the Wankaner hospital. During the year the number of indoor patients treated was 51 while that of outdoor patients was 10,889 in both the institutions, showing an increase of 15 and 96 respectively over those in the previous year. The prevailing diseases were quite ordinary as mentioned in the last year's report. The total cost of this department was Rs. 2,590 during the year of report whereas in the previous year it was Rs. 3,300.

Sanitation & Vaccination.

48. The progress of vaccination and sanitation is good. The villages are kept very clean and there is not much sickness. The vaccination work goes on satisfactorily. The total number of primary and secondary vaccinations was 874 and 47 respectively during the year.

Small-pox.

49. There was an outbreak of Small-pox in a few of the villages but it was in a mild form and the vaccination department was able to check it at once. There was no other epidemic except few cases of plague in the town of Wankaner. The number of deaths from small-pox was 11.

Births and deaths.

50. Appendix XVII shows the number of births and deaths during the year of report as compared with the preceding year. The rate of births and deaths per mille this year is 38.1 and 21.8 against 32.75 and 22.81 respectively in the previous year. This result shows that the year was a healthy one and that we have now reached the normal condition.

51. In the town of Wankaner it is incumbent on the head of the family as well as the midwives to have the births registered at the Police office. In the mofussil the head of the family in which there is a new birth has to report it to the Police Patel. As regards registration of deaths the heads of families have to notify it to the Police authorities In the town of Wankaner the Municipal Inspectors and in the villages the Revenue and Police officers check the registration while on tour.

Measures for registration of births.

52. There was no plague throughout the State but in the town of Wankaner. Till the end of the previous year the town of Wankaner was free from plague since its outbreak in Bombay. As stated in the last report people from Morvi and Rajkot where plague was raging came to reside here in March 1905 and there were some imported cases among them in the beginning of the year. They were not detected immediately they occurred and were able to remain for a few days in the town. The result was that within a short period after their occurrence rats began to die and there were local cases also. Immediately we came to know of this the plague patients were removed to the plague hospital and the locality which was infected was at once evacuated. The houses also were detiled and disinfected. The epidemic was at once brought under control and it soon stopped. The total number of plague cases was 4 and of deaths 2. The preventive measures cost the State Rs. 2,250 including huts erected for a seggregation camp.

Plague.

Chapter VII.

Education.

53. The education in the State makes a steady progress year after year. The number of schools is 15, the same as last year. Of these one is a high school, one a girl school, one a urdu school, and the rest are vernacular schools for boys. They are in the same places as during the last year and the standards taught are also the same. The total number of students in all the 15 schools at the end of the year of report was 993 showing a decrease of 83 in the total of the preceding year. The decrease is not due to any disinclination on the part of the people to educate their children but it is due to the after effects of the famine of 1899-1900. During that year and the two succeeding years the birth rate fell far below the average rate of good and healthy years. There was also a high rate of mortality among children during that period. The result has been that we have now a paucity of children of school going age. It is apprehended that the present state of things will continue for at least three or four years. Of the 993 students the high school accounts for 203, the girls'

Number of schools and students.

school for 144 and the other vernacular schools for 646. Appendix XVIII furnishes full particulars regarding this department.

Examination and its result.

54. The schools were examined by the Head Master of the High School Mr. M. J. Bhatt B.A. and he was assisted in the work by his assistants and the Taluka School Master. The results of the examinations are given in the following table.

Name of school.	1904-05.			1905-06.			Remarks.
	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage.	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage.	
1. High School.							
Std. VII. ...	7	5	71.4	11	9	81.8	
Other standards	175	77	44.0	168	74	44 0	
2. Vernacular schools.							
Below standard.	93	74	79.5	80	73	91.2	
Other standards	580	419	72.24	540	411	76.1	
3. Girls' school.							
Below standard.	29	23	79.3	31	27	87.0	
Other standards	99	70	70.7	98	80	81.6	

The results this year are better than those in the preceding year and do a great credit to the Department.

Devkunvarba scholarships.

55. The four 'Devkunvarba' scholarships awarded every year to students who pass the Matriculation examination from the Wankaner High School and intend to receive collegiate education continue to bear good results. The student who was given one of these scholarships with an addition of Rs. 15 per month to study Civil Engineering in the Science College at Poona is making a satisfactory progress. One student who passed the Intermediate examination has been awarded one scholarship for two years to enable him to complete his course for the B.A examination. The third scholarship has been given to a student for the course of his Intermediate examination and the remaining one has been awarded to a matriculated student to join the Arts College.

56. The Educational Department of the State has been making a steady progress. Upto 1899-1900 we had only a Middle School teaching English Std. V. But since the control of the department was handed over to the State every year one standard was added till in the year 1904 the school was made into a High School. The State has now 22 pupils who have passed the Matriculation Examination from its High School and in a couple of years we hope we shall be able to see some of them as graduates in Arts and Civil Engineering. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the State financial year amounted to Rs. 1,350 and Rs. 8,840 respectively.

Progress of Education.

Chapter VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

57. The State paddock has maintained the high reputation it has earned before. The number of brood mares this year has been 42 the same as last year. The number of young stock born during the year was 18, of which 8 were colts, 8 fillies and 2 mules. Out of the young stock 2 colts, 1 filly and 4 mules were purchased by the Army Remount Agent, Ahmednagar, and 6 were sold locally. The income of the department was Rs, 1,875 whereas its expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,420 during the State financial year against Rs. 2,740 and Rs. 5,795 respectively in the year before. The results seem to be satisfactory.

Paddock.

58. The stallions have been the same as in the last year. They have done good work during the year. The following table shows the number of mares covered by each in the year of report.

Stallions.

Name of Stallion.	Mares covered.		
	Of State paddock.	Of other people.	Total.
1. Master Lurgan T. B. E. ...	25	24	49
2. Mazurka, Arab. ...	7	43	50
3. Fulmalio, Kathiawari. ...	7	0	7
4. Tajanio, Do. ...	10	59	69
5. Daru, Cyprian donkey.	3	5	8
Total. ...	52	131	183

Fulmalio the Kathiawari stallion is a new horse and is a paddock bred one.

Visitors of the Paddock.

59. The paddock was visited during the year by the Army Remount Agent, the Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department, Their Highnesses the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra and the Rana Saheb of Porbunder and it is satisfactory to note that all were pleased with the management and the excellent young stock the paddock had produced.

Cattle breeding.

60. The establishment of breeding agricultural cattle attached to the paddock has been working satisfactorily as before. The young stock produced during the year was fine and its number was 64. There are 63 cows, 33 she-buffaloes and 8 donkeys besides 148 calves and heifers.

Printing Presses.

61. There is only one printing press in the town of Wankaner. It is but on a very small scale and prints only simple forms and other small things for the State and some few people.

Library.

62. There is one library called the Victoria Jubilee Library in the town of Wankaner. The building in which the library is kept is a State building situated in a convenient locality. Besides private subscriptions the State contributes a very handsome amount to this institution. Two English dailies, one Gujarati daily and some weekly newspapers are subscribed besides some monthly magazines. There has already been a good stock of useful and readable books and every year an addition is made to it by purchasing new ones. The public make a good use of this institution.

Endeavours to develope mineral resources.

63. It is pretty certain that the State possesses some minerals such as coal, iron &c., but it has not upto now been possible to do anything in developing these resources. The prospecting work would require a very large outlay in the beginning and we were looking out for an enterprising capitalist who would undertake the risk of such a work. Happily a gentleman of Bombay has come forward to undertake the work and almost every arrangement with him is now complete. It is hoped that the prospecting work will be started shortly.

Fairs.

64. Like last year there was the Shrawan fair at the temple of Shri Jadeshwar Mahadev, situated about five miles to the west of Wankaner within the limits of our village of Tithwa. The fair was largely attended by people from surrounding States and the State realised a revenue of Rs. 45 in the way of ground rent for

the stalls. There were fairs in the same month in the town of Wankaner at the temples of Dholeshwar and Nagabawa. These were also largely attended. There was no crime of any sort at the fairs and the police had preserved good order.

Conclusion.

65. The present satisfactory report which it has been possible to present is mainly due to the good and conscientious work of all the State officers in the administration of their respective departments and I sincerely thank them all for their hearty co-operation in the management of State affairs.

WANKANER,
6th June, 1906.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

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Appendix I.

NAMES of high officials in the Wankaner State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1905-06.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		from	to	
Mr. Nathabhai Avichaldas Desai, L.C.E.	Chief Karbhari.	1st April 1905.	31st March 1906.	
„ Harjiwan Bhawan Kotak, B.A.LL.B.	Deputy Karbhari and Sar Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
„ Ratansha Bezonji Damri.	Private Secretary.	Do.	Do.	
„ S. M. Pareira.	Ag. Chief Medical Officer.	Do.	31st August 1905.	
„ Kaikhushru Adarji Nanawaty.	Chief Medical Officer.	1st. Sept. 1905.	31st March 1906.	
„ Keshavji Haribhai Modi.	Nyayadhish.	1st April 1905.	Do.	
„ Manishanker Jayanand Bhatt B.A.	Educational Secretary.	Do.	Do.	
„ Jadavji Amulakh.	State Overseer.	Do.	Do.	
„ Gulab Moti Belim.	Paddock Superintendent.	Do.	Do.	
„ Vallabhram Chhaganlal	Ag. Police Superintendent	Do.	Do.	
„ Kanji Karsanji Maniar.	Sar Daftari incharge Huzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	

Appendix II.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Wankaner State for the year 1905–06.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmently.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Subedar. ...	1	25									
Havildar. ...	1	13									
Full Nayak. ...	2	12									
Lace Nayak. ...	3	11									
1st Class Constable. ...	8	10									
2nd do. do. ...	15	9	23,512–8–5	3	24 Fined. 2 Degraded. ~~2 Suspended.~~	1	7	0	44	0	
3rd do. do. ...	30	8									
Risaldar. ...	1	32									
Risala Sowars. ...	11	27									
Irregular Sowars. ...	10	22									
do. Camel Sowars...	3	19									

Sd/ Nathalbhai A. Desai
Chief Karbhari
Wankaner

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Police in the Wankaner State during the year 1905-06.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17.
1	Wankaner.	72	75	59	66	59	66	43	39	16	27	72·88	59·9	72·88	59·9	

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wankaner State during the year 1905-06.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wankaner.	Rs. 357-12-7.	Rs. 1,469-3-10.	Rs. 264-9-4.	Rs. 964-9-1.	73·95.	65·65.	

Asst Featherstone @ Wankaner
Chief Constable
Wankaner

Appendix V.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State during the year 1905–06.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2 Murder. 1 Grievous hurt. 25 Hurt. 1 Robbery. 5 House-breaking. 24 Theft and other offences against property. 81 Miscellaneous. 139	2	137	139	154	138	166	80	1	8	2	20	*41	8	80	87	0	0	14	6	6	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	* One dealt with under Sec. 562 of Criminal procedure Code.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1905-06.

Number.	Names of Courts of the State.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaing at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1905-06					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		1904-05.	1905-06.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1904-05.	1905-06.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Huzur Court. ...	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*Committed for trial by the lower court.
2	Sir Nyayadhish Court ...	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	*8	0	4	4	0	0	0	
3	Nyayadhish Court. ...	149	138	1	66	19	54	11	†16	155	†167	34	49	76	*8	0	0	†16 extradited from other States.
	Total. ...	170	145	1	66	19	54	11	16	162	175	34	53	80	8	0	0	

Sd/ Nattalibhai Abdesa
Chief Karbhari
Wankaner

Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1905-06.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c., ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Wankaner.	Huzur Court ...	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sir Nyayadhish Court... ...	7	0	0	2	2	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total...	8	0	0	4	3	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Adjutant Political Agent
Chief Officer
Wankaner &c.

Appendix VIII.

CIVIL WOK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Wankaner State during the year 1905-06.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
		1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100,	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration in days.	
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court. ...	0	1	4	3	4	4	3	3	1	1	0-0-0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	7556-6-6	4	
2	Nyayadhish Court. ...	23	12	436	348	459	360	447	339	12	21	22970-7-2	6	340	2	293	38	6	3	0	45	133	27	134	18415-3-9	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
	Total....	23	13	440	351	463	364	450	342	13	22	22970-7-2	6	340	5	293	38	6	3	0	47	133	27	135	25971-10-3		

Md/ Nathalkhan @ Dessai
Chief Karbhari
Wankaner.

Appendix IX.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Wankaner State for the year 1905–06.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance of applications.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1905-06.			Remarks.
		1904–05.	1905–06.		1904–05.	1905–06.	Value for 1905–06.	1904–05.	1905–06.	Value.	1904–05.	1905–06.	Value.	1904–05.	1905–06.	Value.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court. ...	77	87	17613-9-0	495	636	54039-13-2	572	723	71553-6-2	485	611	53211-9-6	87	112	18341-12-8	100	9	3	

27

for Political Agent
Chief Authority
Wankaner

Appendix X.

Civil work.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Wankaner State for the year 1905--06.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration. in days.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remained for trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	
Huzur Court. ...	0	2	3	3	3	5	1	5	2	0	4351-0-0	191-2-0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	
Sir Nyayadhish Court. ...	0	0	14	16	14	16	14	15	0	1	1302-5-6	3116-2-9	11	11	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	
Total. ...	0	2	17	19	17	21	15	20	2	1	5653-5-6	3307-4-9	12	12	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	0			

Sd/ Nathalbhai for Desai
Chief Karbhari
Wankaner

Appendix XI.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Wankaner State during the year 1905-06.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.								
				1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06					
Wankaner.	1	15	43	66	58	6·08	13·24	11	Rs. 1233	days. 9·7	One convict died of pneumonia.	

Sd/ Gatechabhai @ Desa
Chief Medical
Officer

Appendix XII.

Statement of rainfall in the Wankaner State during the year 1905–06.

State.	April 1905.	May 1905.	June 1905.	July 1905.	August 1905.	September 1905.	October 1905.	November 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past five years.	Remarks.
Wankaner.	...	...	0-56	14-48	0-64	0-97	...	...	...	0-5	0-97	...	17-67	9-3	20-30	

Sd/ Kathiawar A. Agent
Chief Secretary
Wankaner.

Appendix XIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Wankaner State during the year 1905-1906.

Article.	During March past year, per rupee lbs.	During March present year, per rupee lbs.	Remarks.
Jowar. ...	30	25	
Bajri. ..	25	23	
Wheat. ...	26	22	
Rice. ...	21	20	
Mug. ...	28	19	
Muth. ...	32	26	
Arad. ...	27	19	
Gram. ...	26	20	

Sd/ Vattambhai A. Des
Chief Accountant
Wankaner.

Appendix XIV.

EXPENDITURE on public works in the Wankaner State during the year 1905-06.

Description of work.	State funds.			Remarks.
	Original. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.	Total. Rs.	
Telephone lines. ...	270	...	...	
Store rooms in the old Darbar Palace. ...	1,140	...	...	
Houses for new cultivators. ...	1,110	...	...	
Compound wall to the zenana buildings. ...	2,835	...	...	
Coach house. ...	5,970	...	...	
Rooms for the Arab guards. ...	2,010	...	...	
Jadeshwar road. ...	2,050	...	...	
Servants' quarters near Amar Vilas. ...	1,490	...	...	
Repairs to buildings, roads &c.,	...	6,900	...	
Canal Repairs. ...	...	225	...	
Total...	16,875	7,125	24,000	

Adj Nathubhai D. Desai
Chief Karbhari
Wankaner.

Appendix XV.

AGRICULTURAL Stock in the Wankaner State during the year 1905-06.

District.	year.	Horses and Cattle.								Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses & Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
Wankaner.	1904-05.	6927	2310	836	2034	293	64	1111	82752	Not available.	...	Not available		
	1905-06.	7319	3136	941	2411	301	73	1607	88270	2225	...	15	949	

Appendix XVI.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Wankaner State during the year 1905–06.

No.	Dispensaries.	No. of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	State Hospital, Wankaner.	8786	53	34	7	11	1	Rs. 2067–12–11	104·4	
2	Tithva Dispensary. ...	2052	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 518—6—3	30·2	
	Total...	10,838	53	34	7	11	1	Rs. 2586—3—2	134·6	

Sd/ Pattabhai Desai
Chief Karbhari
Wankaner

Appendix XVII.

Vital statistics of the Wankaner State for the year 1905–06.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1904-1905	1905-1906			1904-1905	1905-1906			1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	
Wankaner.	27,383	897	1,048	151	...	625	594	...	31	32·75	38·1	22·81	21·08	

Appendix XVIII.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Wankaner State for the year 1905–06.

No. of schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks
1904–1905	1905–1906		1904–1905	1905–1906	1904–1905	1905–1906	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
							Rs			
15	1	High School. ...	212	203	167·6	167·3	3638	...	5202	
	13	Primary schools including Urdu school, for boys. ...	714	646	592·9	546·1	...	...	...	
	1	Primary Girls' school.	150	144	116·8	106·9	...	...	...	
		Total...	1076	993			Rs 8840			

Asst Superintendent
Chief [illegible]
[illegible]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1906-07.

Rajkot:

PRINTED BY

DAMODAR GOVERDHANDAS THAKKAR

PROPRIETOR OF THE

'SVADESH BANDHAV' PRINTING WORKS.

1907.

INDEX.

	Page.
Chapter I. General and Political.	1
Important events.	1
Political relations.	1
Visits of Political officers &c.	1
Important domestic events in Raj Saheb's family.	1
Raj Saheb's tour.	2
Changes in the staff.	2
Chapter II. Administration of Land.	2
Revenue system.	2
Experimental introduction of cash assessment.	2
Waste lands taken up.	3
Remissions and suspensions of revenue.	4
Coercive measures.	4
Taccavi advances.	4
Chapter III. Protection.	4
Legislation.	4
Military force.	4
Police.	5
Serious offences.	5
Property stolen and recovered.	5
Village police.	5
Administration of justice.	6
Extradition.	7
Prisons.	7
Registration of documents.	7
Municipalities.	8
Rural conservancy.	8
Chapter IV. Production and Distribution.	8
Weather and rainfall.	8
Crops.	8
Irrigated crops.	9
Red-rust, frost &c.	9
Anna valuation of crops.	10
Wages and labour.	10

Prices of food grains. 10
Forests.... 10
Trades and manufactures. 11
Ginning factory. 11
Public works. 11
General condition of the people. 11
Agricultural stock. 11
Excise revenue. 11

CHAPTER V. REVENUE AND FINANCE. 12
Gross revenue. 12
Government and local fund loans. 12

CHAPTER VI. VITAL STATISTICS. 12
Hospitals. 12
Sanitation and vaccination. 12
Small pox. 13
Births and deaths. 13
Plague. 13

CHAPTER VII. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. 14
Number of schools and students. 14
Free primary education. 15
Compulsory education. 15
Devkunvarba scholarships. 16

CHAPTER VIII. MISCELLANEOUS. 16
Paddock. 16
Printing presses. 17
Library. 17
Fairs. 17
Conclusion. 17

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1906-07.

Chapter I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area of the State.....417 square miles.
Population (Census of 1901).....27,383.
Gross Revenue (Average of past 5 years).....Rs. 2,22,245.
Tribute.....Rs. 18,879.
Ruler of the State.....RAJ SAHEB AMARSINHJI, aged 28 years, a Zala Rajput, representing the senior branch of the Zala family.

Important events.

There was no event of any importance worth recording during the year of report.

Political relations.

2. The Political relations with the neighbouring States have continued to be as friendly as before, except with Morvi with which petty disputes have again arisen regarding boundary and other matters.

Visits of Political Officers &c.

3. The Political Agent, Halar Prant, paid a visit to this State during December 1906. He visited some of the public institutions in the town of Wankaner and also personally inspected the area of the gauchar land assigned to the temple of Jadeshwar about which there is a dispute with the Morvi State.

Important Domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family.

4. During the year of report there was no important domestic event in the Raj Saheb's family except the death of Ba Shri Jethiba, one of the Raj Saheb's step-mothers, which sad event took place on 15th April 1906.

5. The Raj Saheb visited Bombay during December 1906 for change. He also attended the installation of His Highness Ranjitsinhji, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar and paid a friendly visit to His Highness Sir Bhavsinhji K C.I.E, Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, where a very cordial and fitting reception was accorded to him.

Raj Saheb's tour.

6. The high officials of the State have been the same as in the preceding year with the exception of the Nyayadhish Mr. Modi and the Educational Secretary Mr. Bhatt, both of whom have been given leave for the present to join posts carrying higher emoluments in the Bhavnagar State. Their places have been filled up by Messrs N. T. Maniar, a District Court Pleader and H. M. Trivedi a B. A. respectively.

Changes in the staff.

Chapter II.

Administration of Land.

7. The Revenue system of the State is Bhagvati as described in the last year's report. It is simple and is worked on well-organised principles. The tenants under such a system, although tenants at will, are not changed even when there may be offers of a high occupancy price (Sakar). They are changed when they are careless in cultivation of land or are dishonest or when they die without male members capable of cultivating the land. This system worked on the above lines and with a relaxation in the recovery of the Santi Vero when the average crops fall below 8 annas is preferred by the cultivators to the cash system. It should be admitted however that the cash assessment is far preferrable to the Bhagvati system and is both convenient and advantageous to the tenants as well as the State.

Revenue system.

8. During the year under report with a view to let the people gain experience of the cash system and its advantages, the lands of the village of Amarsar whose cultivators are a little more thrifty and intelligent than the rest were regularly classified by a trained classer. We had the classification work tested by Mr. Bhaishanker Revadutt, Survey and Settlement Superintendent of the Jamnagar State. Assessment rates of the land were then fixed under his advice basing them on the average of the receipts of every sort recovered from the tenants for the preceding ten years and papers for the introduction of the Survey settlement were regularly prepared. The assessment rates so fixed were then announced to the tenants during the year of report and the assessment has been recovered accordingly. The measure being totally new to the people, will be as

Experimental introduction of cash assessment.

an experimental one for a period of three years. The people have perceived the benefits of this system even during this first year and there is every likelihood of its being a success. Tenants of some other villages also express their willingness to introduce the cash assessment system in their villages too. Their request will be taken into consideration when they apply for it.

Waste lands taken up.

9. The total area of land cultivated in the State villages was 68,785 acres during the year of report. This shows an increase of 2,850 acres over the area cultivated in the preceding year. The increase was due to 309 acres of waste land being brought under cultivation, and to the purchase of other cultivated lands. It is hoped that as the condition of the people improves, waste land still remaining uncultivated will be taken up every year. The following table shows the area under several crops during the year under report and the four preceding years.

Crops.	1902-03 Acres.	1903-04 Acres.	1904-05 Acres.	1905-06 Acres.	1906-07 Acres.
Bajri. ..	22,265	16,340	16,530	16,854	18,540
Jowar. ...	12,780	19,000	18,755	21,173	19,456
Cotton. ...	10,970	16,080	17,760	17,685	19,206
Banti. ...	415	490	205	481	440
Tal. ...	7,210	3,285	2,840	1,814	3,356
Pulses. ...	6,120	6,855	5,785	6,175	6,580
Wheat. ...	1,665	1,530	1,275	1,220	686
Barley. ...	570	285	330	338	217
Methi. ...	365	285	105	25	134
Miscellaneous. ...	0	0	60	170	170
Total....	62,360	64,150	63,645	65,935	68,785

The figures in the table show that the area under cultivation is increasing every year. The areas under Bajri and cotton have increased owing to favourable rains for sowing operations whereas those under wheat and barley which are irrigated crops have decreased owing to the inability of the cultivators to raise such crops as they were fully occupied in reaping and harvesting the kharif crops which were very good.

10. During the year there was no need to give any remissions or suspensions of land revenue. The Santi Vero and Cash Assessment introduced in one of the villages have been mostly recovered. Out of the total demand of Rs 67,830 a sum of Rs 62,805 was recovered upto the end of the year of report. The balance that remains will be recovered before the rains set in when the rabi crops are sold. The small amount of revenue which could not be recovered last year had also been recovered this year.

Remissions and suspensions of revenue.

11. Coercive measures had not to be taken in any case. As explained in the previous year's report there hardly arises any need for such measures under the revenue system in vogue in this State. There has been, however, enough of trouble with regard to the village of Khasta. The State owns this solitary village under the Talukdari tenure in Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District and the revenue system there prevailing is Bhagvati. But the tenants are very troublesome and dishonest. Without jurisdiction of any kind in the village the State has to undergo a heavy expense for keeping watch-men besides having had to undergo a great deal of trouble in other directions. The tenants there are tenants-at-will but when they have to be ejected, recourse has to be taken to Civil Courts.

Coercive measures.

12. During the year of report Taccavi had not to be given to as large an extent as in the previous years. The total amount of Taccavi given during the financial year of the State i. e. Samvat 1962 came to Rs. 10,685 as compared with Rs. 36,000 in the preceding year. The recovery of Taccavi advances during the year amounted to Rs. ~~10~~,265. It is hoped that with such a good year as this there will now be very little demand for Taccavi advances. The Taccavi is given for the purchase of bullocks, kos, seeds and in some cases for maintenance also. The Revenue Department is controlled by the Deputy Karbhari Mr. H. B. Kotak whose work has, as before, been very satisfactory.

Taccavi advances.

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

13. Appendix II shows the laws in force in the State. During the year of report no new laws were framed. The British Laws which have been adapted with suitable changes are followed in spirit only.

Legislation.

14. Owing to the financial pressure no regularly disciplined military force is for the present maintained by the State. Appendix III is therefore blank. But there are the

Military force.

Arab and the Makrani Bedas besides a disciplined and regularly drilled police force which serve the purposes of a military force. The Bhayats and Mul-girasias also are liable for such service.

Police.

15. The strength of the State Police is 60 foot and 25 mounted men. There has been no change in the weapons with which they are armed. Appendix IV gives the particulars of the force.

Efficiency of the Police.

16. The duties of the police have been the same as reported last year and the work done by it has been very satisfactory. The cost of the police during the State financial year has been Rs. 23,780 as against Rs. 23,510 in the previous year. The ratio of police is 0·203 per square mile and 3·1 per thousand of population.

Working of the Police.

17. The number of offences reported to and of accused persons arrested by the police during the year was 67 and 56 respectively, against 75 and 66 in the last year. All the persons arrested were sent up for trial, of whom 40 were convicted and 16 discharged or acquitted, giving a percentage of 71·42 of convicted over accused arrested and sent up for trial as against that of 59·09 in the previous year. This shows that the remark made last year had a salutary effect on the department. Appendices V, VI and VII give information regarding the work done by the police.

Serious offences.

18. The number and nature of serious offences against life and property fell off during the year. The serious offences during the year were, 1 of culpable homicide, 2 of grievous hurt, 4 of house-breaking and 12 of theft as against 2 of murder, 1 of grievous hurt, 1 of robbery, 5 of house-breaking and 24 of theft in the previous year. Almost all the serious offences were detected and the accused convicted.

Property stolen and recovered.

19. Appendix VI compares the value of property stolen and recovered during the year of report with that in the preceding one. The value of property stolen during the year exceeds the same in the previous year by Rs. 28 but the percentage of property recovered is better by about 9 per cent than in the latter year which no doubt is satisfactory.

Village Police.

20. The number of village police was 199 during the year of report showing an increase of two over that in the previous year. The village police is paid in cash and is composed of 31 police patels and 168 pagis and pasaitas. Out of 31 police patels

13 have an exclusive charge of police work and 18 have charges of both police and revenue work of their villages. The village police have as usual done excellent work during the year.

Administration of Justice.

Constitution of Courts.

21. The number and constitution of the Courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice are the same as in the previous year viz:—

(1.) The Huzur or the High Court presided over by the Raj Saheb.

(2.) The Sarnyayadhish Court. Mr. H. B. Kotak B.A. L.L.B. is the Sarnyayadhish. He exercises powers of a Sessions Judge in criminal cases and has also jurisdiction to dispose of original civil suits exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value. Mr. Kotak also exercises powers of an appellate court.

(3.) The Court of the Nyayadhish. Mr. K. H. Modi was Nyayadhish upto 21st October 1906 and after that Mr. N. T. Maniar, a District Court Pleader has been holding the post. He is exercising the same powers as Mr. Modi.

Criminal justice.

22. The number of criminal cases and of the accused involved therein tried by the Courts during the year was 137 and 156 respectively as against 139 and 167 in the previous year. The numbers for both the years do not show any marked difference and hardly call for any remark. Out of the 156 persons apprehended, 81 were convicted, 1 died during trial and the rest were acquitted or discharged. There remained only one case with two accused pending at the end of the year. The details are given in Appendices VII and VIII.

Criminal appeals.

23. During the year under review out of 79 persons convicted by the Nyayadhish, 15 appealed to the Sarnyayadhish and out of 2 convicted by the latter court, 1 appealed to the Huzur Court. There was also one appeal to the Huzur Court against an acquittal of an accused person. The results of the appellate courts' work are shown in Appendix IX. The working of the courts is satisfactory.

Civil justice.

24. The number of original civil suits filed during the year was 275 as against 351 in the last year showing a decrease of 76 which was due to a good year. With the balance of 22 in the beginning of the year the total number of suits for disposal was 297. Of these 293 were disposed of leaving a balance of 4 at the end of the year.

The number, nature and value of the suits with other particulars will be found in Appendix X.

Execution of decrees.

25. The number of applications made for the execution of civil court decrees was 713 in the year of report as against 636 in the previous year. With the opening balance of 112 in the beginning of the year the total number for disposal reached 825 valued at Rs. 1,11,174. Of these, 627 with total value of Rs. 77,879 were disposed of leaving a balance of 198 for the new year. Details about this work will be found in Appendix XI.

Civil appeals.

26. Appendix XII shows the civil appellate work during the year of report and the preceding one. The total number of appeals for disposal was 14, of which 13 were disposed of, leaving a balance of one at the end of the year. In the 14 appeals made, decisions were reversed in 3 only. The civil work done by the courts is also satisfactory.

Extradition.

27. During the year four persons were extradited to other States for trial by their Courts whereas this State received an equal number of accused from other States for their trial here. Out of the four accused extradited to this State, two were received direct from the States concerned and two under the orders of the Political Agent. The four accused tried here were convicted and punished. There was no difficulty in obtaining the extradition of any of the accused.

Prisons.

28. There is only one prison for the whole of the State. It is situated in the town of Wankaner in a good healthy locality. During the year the inmates continued to enjoy good health. There was no death in the prison and the sickness among the prisoners was quite ordinary. The prisoners were employed on out-door work, in grinding corn at the State Kothar, in cutting fuel and on other miscellaneous work. During the year of report the number of new admissions was 33 which with the balance of 11 remaining at the end of the previous year brought the total to 44. Their daily average was 11·37 as against 13·24 in the previous year. The number remaining at the end of the year was 12. Throughout the year the conduct of the inmates was good and there was no jail offence of any kind. The guard is supplied by the police. Appendix XIII furnishes the necessary information about the prisons.

Registration of documents.

29. The Nyayadhish is the Sub-Registrar for the whole State. During the year 148 documents of the total value of Rs. 32,160 were presented for registration against 153 valued at

Rs. 53,892 in the previous year. The decrease in number is slight but in value is marked. Appendices XIV and XV give details of the work of this department. Thc receipts from registration fees amounted to Rs. 84-2-0 during the year.

Municipalities.

30. The only municipal institution in the State was in the town of Wankaner, the capital of the State. It was purely a State department maintained from State revenues. It had no income of its own. There was a separate establishment for this Municipality which looked after the conservancy of the town and the lighting and watering of roads. The establishment had to cope with somewhat heavy work this year during the plague epidemic in the town. The total expenses of the department came to Rs. 4,220 in the year as against Rs. 4,200 in the previous year.

Rural conservancy.

31. The sanitary arrangement in the rest of the State continued to be the same as before. The village sweepers attend to the cleanliness of the streets and the village police and the Mahal officials see that the work is properly done. On the whole the conservancy arrangements in the villages are good.

Chapter IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and rain-fall.

32. The monsoon set in this year on the 10th June i. e. three weeks earlier than in the previous year and about two weeks earlier than usual. The good beginning thus made continued in the subsequent months and the total rain-fall of the season reached 25·73 inches, which exceeded the average rain-fall of tbe State by about 4 inches. The rain was seasonable and so evenly distributed that the sowing and other agricultural operations were timely and conveniently carried out. The weather was also conducive to the healthy growth of the crops except in the latter part of the monsoon when it was unusually hot. Happily the later rains though not quite what they ought to be, did not entirely fail as in the preceding years. During the first two months of winter also cold was conspicuous by its absence. The rabi crops were therefore in a poor condition and the constant heavy dews and the rains in February accompanied by hail-storm completely spoiled them.

Crops.

33. With such good rains as in the year under notice the cultivators had a very splendid time for sowing kharif crops. All the land was sown in time and other agricultural operations were also carried out without any difficulty. All the crops thrived very well and it is no exaggeration to say that the people had bumper kharif crops. The bajri

grain was spoiled however by the October rains when the crop was being reaped. The cotton plants too were in a very healthy condition and gave hopes till the last that this crop also would not fall behind the grain crops. But the continued hot weather at the close of the monsoon and the absence of cold in winter upset everything. The plants began to lose their verdure and most of the flowers and tender balls dropped down. The good hopes with regard to the cotton crop were therefore blasted and the crop although a little better than that of the last year has been only 10 annas. Upto the last year the cotton grown in the State was Kanmeri. But some of the cultivators perceiving that the "Mathia" cotton sown in Gohelwad gave a larger out-turn and was ready for harvest by November introduced its cultivation into this State. Mathia cotton has no doubt the above-mentioned two points in its favour but it is very inferior and short stapled whereas the Kanmeri is long stapled, good and brings better prices. So fearing that Mathia might wholly supplant the Kanmeri a check was immediately placed on the cultivation of the former and arrangements were made to keep the two kinds quite separate in the Ginning Factory and to mark every bale with a distinct sign to show the kind of cotton it contained. Experiments in growing cotton of good quality are again renewed. Our Revenue Officer Mr. H. B. Kotak with his usual energy has arranged to try next season Spence cotton grown in Deesa, and the result of the experiments will be awaited next year.

Irrigated crops.

34. The irrigated crops raised in this State are of wheat, barley, Methi and sugar-cane. On account of good Kharif harvest people were very busy and they could not undertake to raise irrigated crops to so large an extent as in former years. The area under irrigated crops this year was reduced therefore to 1,437 acres from 2,051 in the previous year. On account of excessive heat in October the wheat crop sufferred in the beginning. The seedlings were very weak and nearly half of them withered. Subsequently the absence of cold and the heavy dews and rain brought on red-rust in wheat and Haldervo in barley reducing the out-turn a great deal. The quality of the grain produced was also very inferior.

Red-rust frost &c.

35. Fortunately there was no frost during the year, but as remarked before, the wheat and barley crops sufferred from red rust and Haldervo respectively and they affected the out-turn very injuriously. In some of the villages there was also hail-storm when the wheat crops were in ears. It destroyed in a few villages whole fields of these crops and the out-turn therefrom was almost nil. The area under sugar-cane was not very large but the crop was good.

Anna valuation of crops.

36. The average anna valuation of the various crops of the year is given in the following table comparing it with that of the four preceding years. An average good crop is taken to be 16 annas.

Names of crops.	Average crop in annas during				
	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07
Jowar.	14	16	4	6	16
Bajri....	8	14	6	12	16
Cotton.	12	14	8	8	10
Pulses.	2	10	2	3	16
Sesamum.	8	10	½	1	12
Gram....	6	10	1½	1	6
Wheat.	16	14	8	12	5
Barley.	10	12	8	8	6
Methi....	10	12	8	8	10

Wages and Labour.

37. The demand for labour having increased everywhere this year the wages for both skilled and unskilled labour increased enormously. For some time it was difficult to secure enough labour at harvest time even on payment of nearly double the wages of ordinary times. The reason was partly the paucity of labourers and the cultivators requiring extra labour for harvesting the kharif crops.

Prices of food grains.

38. Appendix XVIII shows the prices of food grains in the beginning and the end of the year. With such good crops every where the prices dwindled down a great deal at the end of the year. The tightness of the money-market was also one of the causes for low prices.

Forests.

39. There are no forests in the State but the large blocks of hilly and unculturable waste lands are kept as grass reserves. The grass was plentiful this year and there being no demand for it, most of it has been left uncut. In bygone years the State has cut

and stacked about a crore pounds of hay for use when needed. The land in the reserves is incapable of growing any good trees and so there are no valuable trees thereon.

Trades and manufactures.

40. There is hardly any trade or manufacture worth mentioning in this State except weaving of country cloth for local use. Some of the weavers having no profitable work here have gone to Surat to work there on wages in hand-loom factories.

Ginning Factory.

41. The ginning factory has been working during the year and it is hoped that it will have better work this season than in the preceding one. During the latter season the cotton ginned was 11,035 maunds.

Public Works.

42. During the State financial year the amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 30,785 against Rs. 24,000 in the previous year. The details of works done are given in Appendix XIX. Mr. Jadavji Amulukh, the State Overseer continues to be the head of the Public Works Department. He is a practical and a capable hand and has worked hard and well.

General condition of the people.

43. It could not be denied that the general condition of the people has improved this year. The year was on the whole a healthy and a prosperous one, and though there had been plague in Wankaner and a few of the villages surrounding it there was hardly anything to impede agricultural operations.

44. With respect to the extent of improvement of condition, the labouring classes come first, then the agriculturists and then the sowkars. The first were able to get high wages and to live very cheaply, the prices of food grains being very low, whereas the second although they had bumper kharif harvest, could not realize good prices for their produce. They have however been able to keep plenty for their maintenance during the year as well as to lay by and to pay off something to their sowkars. With the money market so stiff, no market for the surplus agricultural produce and the prices of cotton falling down the traders have somewhat a hard time and the improvement in their condition is not so great.

Agricultural stock.

45. The agricultural stock of the State showed an increase all round except a small decrease in the number of horses. Appendix XX shows the stock for the year under report and the preceding one.

Excise revenue.

46. There is very little consumption of liquor, opium and ganja in the State. The use of opium is decreasing every year. The number of shops with the amount of revenues derived therefrom is given in Appendix XXI.

Chapter V.

Revenue and Finance.

Gross revenues.

47. During the State financial year St. 1962 commencing on the 29th October 1905 and ending on 17th October 1906 the gross revenues of the State from every source were Rs. 2,68,495 as against Rs. 2,14,775 in the St. year 1961 which showed an increase of Rs. 53,720. The ordinary expenses during the year came to Rs. 2,41,945.

Government and Local Fund Loans.

48. The State had taken loans from Government amounting to Rs. 5,21,210 during the famine of 1899-1900. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,55,146 has been paid off towards the principal upto the end of the year of report. The interest on the loans is also paid as it falls due every year.

Chapter VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospitals.

49. The number of institutions for medical relief remained the same as in the previous year, viz a hospital in the town of Wankaner and a dispensary in the village of Tithwa. Besides these there were three temporary plague hospitals during the year.

Patients treated.

50. The number of out-door and indoor patients treated at both the institutions during the year was 10,770 as against 10,891 showing a falling off of 121. The number of in-door patients was 36 as against 51 in the previous year showing a decrease of 15. The particulars of the patients treated at both the institutions are given in Appendix XXIII.

Prevailing deseases.

51. The deseases prevailing during the year were ordinary i. e. malarial fevers, diarrhœa, dysentry, ear and eye sores, skin and other deseases of digestive and respiratory systems.

Sanitation and Vaccination

52. The progress of sanitation and vaccination was satisfactory. The villages are kept clean by the village scavangers who are remunerated by the people themselves. There are everywhere wells for the supply of good drinking water and the villages continued to be very healthy throughout the year.

53. The vaccination work made a good progress during the year. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations performed was 1,052 and 20 respectively against 874 and 47 in the previous year.

Small Pox.

54. Happily the State was free from small-pox throughout the year except one solitary case of a woman in the town of Wankaner. It was however a suspicious case. There was no other epidemic except plague which raged in the town of Wankaner and seven other villages since November 1906.

Births and deaths.

55. The number of births and deaths was 1,047 and 650 respectively during the year against 1,048 and 594 in the preceding year, which showed that the year was on the whole a healthy one and that the normal condition had continued. The ratio of births of male to female children was 1·9 to 1·6 during the year. The ratio of births and deaths per mille this year came to 38·2 and 23·7 respectively whereas it was 38·2 and 21·68 in the last year. Appendix XXIV furnishes particulars regarding vital statistics.

Measures for registration of births.

56. The measures adopted in former years for registration of vital statistics continued during the year and the work done under the system was altogether satisfactory.

Plague.

57. During the year of report there was plague in Rajkot and many people from that place came to reside in the town of Wankaner and some of the villages. Although there was strict medical surveillance over all new-comers from the infected places, for reasons which it was not possible to trace out, the places wherever these people had resided became infected with plague. Its first symptom became visible among rats which began to die everywhere. For some time this was kept secret by the people but the matter was soon detected. Immediately the town of Wankaner and the infected villages were evacuated and separate sheds were erected for plague patients. Temporary sheds were also erected at State expenses to accommodate poor people. Arrangements were made for the protection of the evacuated town and villages and the people living outside by the employment of extra police. Facility was also given to the people by allowing them to deposit their valuable property for safe custody in the State Treasury strong room without any fees. There was no difficulty therefore in evacuating infected places. The result was immediate and marked. The epidemic was soon got under control and the number of plague cases and deaths therefrom was not large as will be seen from the table given below :—

Name of place infected.	Whether formerly infected.	Date of present infection.	Number of plague cases upto 31st March 1907.		Percentage of fatal cases.
			Cases.	Deaths.	
Wankaner. ...	Yes but slightly.	13-11-06	29	11	38
Sindhavadar. ...	No	1-11-06	5	3	60
Panchasia ...	Yes but slightly.	23-10-06	10	2	20
Khijadia ...	No	16—1-07	5	3	60
Amarsar ...	,,	13—3-07	1	...	...
Rati Devli ...	,,	16—3-07	4	1	25
Waghasia ...	,,	25—3-07	4	3	75
Kerala ...	,,	27—3-07	2	...	...

Measures for checking infection.

58. Immediately a place was evacuated the roofs of the houses were detiled and the people were allowed to visit their houses only during the day time. Any dead rats found in the houses were removed and burnt with proper precautions, and finally when it was found that no more rats were dying the houses were disinfected and the people allowed to occupy them. The extra cost of plague measures amounted to Rs. 1,650 during the year of report. The plague preventive measures were supervised by the Chief Medical Officer Mr. Nanavaty whose work was satisfactory all round.

Chapter VII.

Public Instruction.

Number of Schools and Students.

59. The institutions for imparting education numbered 15, the same as last year. Of this one was a High School, one Urdu school, one vernacular school for girls and the rest vernacular schools for boys. The first three and two out of the boys' vernacular schools are situated in the town of Wankaner. Out of the 10 remaining vernacular schools there are 7 in the Tithwa, 2 in the Mesaria and 1 in the Lunsar Mahal. The total number of students attending the schools was 882 at the end of the year under report which showed a decrease of 111 in the number of the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the falling off in the number of students receiving education in the town of Wankaner. The reason was the out-break of plague in the town from November 1906 and the consequent closing of the schools for about three months. There was plague also in the villages of Sindhavadar and Panchasia and the schools there too had to be closed for over two months. It is hoped however that the number will gradually increase and reach its former strength. The particulars of Educational Department are given in Appendix XXV.

60. The schools were examined this year by the Deputy Karbhari Mr. H. B. Kotak B.A.,L L.B. and the Head Master Mr. H. M. Trivedi B.A. with the help of the High School Assistant Masters and the Taluka School Master. The results of the High School showed a slight falling off whereas those of the vernacular schools were better than in the preceding year. The working of the department was on the whole satisfactory.

Examination and its results.

Name of School.	1905-06			1906-07			Remarks.
	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed.	percentage.	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage.	
1. High School.							
Standard VII ...	11	9	81·8	4	3	75	
Other standards.	168	74	44	177	77	43·5	
2. Vernacular Schools.							
Below standard.	80	73	91·2	88	88	100	
Other standards.	540	411	76.1	493	400	81·1	
3. Girls' School.							
Below standard.	31	27	87	24	24	100	
Other standards.	98	80	81·6	96	79	82·3	

61. The question of making the primary education free was under contemplation for some time. As a result, the Raj Saheb was graciously pleased to declare on his last birthday that the primary vernacular education throughout the State shall be free. It is believed however that to enable really poor people to benefit themselves by this concession there should be a little more other help. The question as to what further State help should be given is under discussion and final orders will be passed shortly.

Free primary education.

62. The second most important question in educational matters is that of compulsory education. It is not time yet to introduce it throughout the State, but it would be done so for the

Compulsory education.

town of Wankaner. The question has been referred to a committee of the people and the Deputy Karbhari to submit a scheme and it is hoped that it will not be impossible to adopt the measure in due course.

Devkunvarba scholarships.

63. The four scholarships valued at Rs. 10 per mensem established to commemorate the memory of the late lamented Rani Saheb Devkunverba have been awarded to two students studying in the B A. class, one to a student preparing for the Intermediate examination and one is held by a boy studying in the College of Science. The progress made by the scholarship holders is reported to be satisfactory.

Chapter VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Paddock.

64. The working of this department throughout the year was as usual very satisfactory. The number of brood mares remained the same as in the previous year and that of the young stock born was 17 viz :—7 colts and 10 fillies. The young stock has been announced by competent authorities to be excellent and possessing all good points of a horse. The Army Remount Agent did not visit the paddock this year and so some fine young stock which was reserved for sale to that department remained undisposed of. The income and the expenditure of the department during the Samvat year 1962 was Rs. 5,839 and Rs. 7,745 respectively as against Rs. 1,875 and Rs. 6,420 in the previous year.

Stallions.

65. There was no change among the stallions. They continued to be in a very good condition and rendered good service during the year. The number of mares covered by each of them is shewn in the following table.

Name of Stallion.	Mares covered.		
	Of State paddock.	Of other people.	Total.
1. Master Lurgan T. B. E. ...	22	14	36
2. Mazurka, Arab. ...	5	39	44
3. Fulmalio, Kathiawari. ...	20	...	20
4. Tajanio. (Do.) ...	1	19	20
5. Daru, Cyprian donkey. ...	3	9	12
Total. ...	51	81	132

There has also been a small Kathiawari pony stallion who serves Kathia wari pony mares. The stallions are liked by the people and their services are much requisitioned.

Visitors of the Paddock.

66. The paddock was visited during the year by the Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department and he has recorded very high opinion about the young stock and the economical management of the department.

Cattle breeding.

67. The cattle kept for breeding agricultural cattle locally which were formerly attached to the Paddock have now been detached from it and kept in the Rampura Vidi under a separate establishment. There is plenty of good grass for grazing and the cattle are let loose throughout the day-time for grazing. It is hoped that this will greatly conduce to the breeding of good young stock and reduce the cost of up-keep. The number of young stock sold to the cultivators was 23 and the total price realised Rs. 715 during the year of report.

Printing presses.

68. There is only one small printing press in the town of Wankaner owned by a private man. Only the printing of forms &c, for the use of the State offices and other job work was done therein.

Library.

69. Besides the Victoria Jubilee Library in the town of Wankaner a small library was established during the year in the village of Tithwa the head quarter of that Mahal. The Victoria Jubilee Library in Wankaner continued to receive the same help from the State as before and the institution supplied reading of good newspapers and books to the public as before.

Fairs.

70. The yearly fairs of Jadeshwar, Dholeshwar and Nagabawa were held as usual in the month of Shravan. On these occasions a number of people from the surrounding villages had assembled and no offence of any kind was committed.

Conclusion.

71. Before concluding, I take this opportunity of specially thanking the Deputy Karbhari Mr. H. B Kotak for his able administration of the departments under him and for his conscientious and hard work Grateful acknowledgments are also due to other heads of departments and officers for their devotion to duty and hearty co-operation in the administration of the State by efficiently managing the affairs of their several departments.

Wankaner, 16th April 1907

Rathalchai Adeva

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix I.

Names of High Officaials in the Wankaner State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1906-07.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Mr. Nathabhi A. Desai L.C E. ...	Chief Karbhari.	1st. April 1906.	31st. March 1907.	
,, Harjivan B. Kotak B. A. L. L. B. ...	Deputy Karbhari and Sar Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
,, Ratansha B. Damri. ...	Private Secretary.	Do.	Do.	
,, Kaikhushru A. Nanawaty. ...	Chief Medical Officer.	Do.	Do.	
,, Keshavji H. Modi. ...	Nyayadhish.	Do.	21st October 1906.	
,, Narbheram T. Maniar. ...	Ag. Nyayadhisb.	26th October 1906.	31st. March 1907.	
,, Manishanker J. Bhatt B. A. ...	Educational Secretary.	1st. April 1906.	28th June 1906.	
,, Hargovind M. Trivedi B. A. ...	Ag. Do.	29th June 1906.	31st March 1907.	
,, Jadavji A Mehta. ...	State Overseer.	1st. April 1906.	Do.	
,, Gulab M. Belim. ...	Paddock Superintendent.	Do.	Do.	
,, Vallabhram C. ...	Ag. Police Superintendent.	Do.	Do.	
,, Kanji K. Maniar. ...	Sar Daftari in chargeHuzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Nathabhai A Desai

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Wankaner State during the year 1906-7.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes, with suitable changes.	No	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
5	Contract Act.	,,	,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
7	Jail Act.	,,	,,	
8	Hindu Law.	,,	,,	
9	Mahomedan Law.	,,	,,	
10	Limitation Act.	No	,,	
11	Abkari Act.	Yes, with suitable charges.	,,	
12	Rules relating to prevention of cruelty to animals.	No	,,	
13	Stamp and Court fee Act.	,,	,,	
14	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
15	Salt Act.	,,	,,	
16	Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
17	Police Rules.	,,	,,	
18	Shikar Rulings.	,,	,,	
19	Rules relating to Arms and Ammunition.	,,	,,	
20	Mining Rules.	,,	,,	
21	Rules for the Management of Encumbered Estates.	,,	,,	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

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Appendix. III

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Wankaner State during the year 1906-07.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting Officers and Men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry. ...														The Arab and the Makrani Bedas as well as the State Police perform Military Service when required. The Bhayats and Mul Girasias are liable to perform Military Service under certain circumstances.
Sappers. ...														
Artillery. ...														
Infantry. ...														
Imp. Service Troops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Wankaner State for the year 1906-07.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Risaldar. ...	1	32	Rs. 23,780	0	0	..	0	...	1	...	
Risala Sowars. ...	10	27		0	0	...	0	...	10	...	
Irregular „ ...	9	22		0	1	...	0	...	6	...	
„ Camel Sowars. ...	3	19		0	2	...	0	...	2	...	
Subedar. ...	1	25		0	0	...	0	...	1	...	
Havaldar. ...	1	13		0	0	...	0	...	0	...	
Full Naik. ...	2	12		0	1	...	0	...	2	...	
Lace Naik. ...	3	11		0	0	...	0	...	1	...	
First Class Constables. ...	8	10		0	4	...	0	...	5	...	
Second „ „ ...	15	9		1	7	...	2	...	9	...	
Third „ „ ...	30	8		3	20	...	0	...	9	...	
Total. ...	83		Rs23,780	4	35	...	2	...	46	...	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wankaner State during the year 1906-07.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wankaner.	75	67	66	56	66	56	39	40	27	16	59·09	71·42	59·09	71·42	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wankaner State during the year 1906-07.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wankaner,	Rs 1,469-3-10	Rs 1,497-3-6	Rs 964-9-1	Rs 1,115-9-7	65·65	74·451	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State, during the year 1906-07.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year	No of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months.	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder. ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Culpable homicide. ...	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt. ...	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hurt. ...	0	30	30	25	30	66	19	0	2	0	2	15	0	19	47	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery. ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
House-breaking. ...	0	4	4	5	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theft and other offences against property. ...	0	12	12	24	12	15	13	0	2	0	2	6	3	13	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous. ...	0	88	88	81	87	68	46	2	1	1	10	32	0	46	19	0	1	2	6	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Total. ...	0	137	137	139	136	156	81	2	6	1	16	53	3	81	72	0	1	5	9	3	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wankaner State, during the year 1906-07.

Number.	Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1906-07					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1905-06.	1906-07.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1905-06.	1906-07								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	Huzur Court.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court. ...	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	×2	0	0	2	0	0	0	×Committed for trial by the Nyayadhish Court.	
3	Nyayadhish Court.	138	137	0	56	25	57	14	*4	167	156	29	43	79	2	1	2	*extradited from other States	

Wankaner, 16th April 07.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State, during the year 1906-07

State.	Tribunal.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c ordered.		Pending	
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
Wankaner.	Huzur Court.	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sar Nyayadhish	8	0	0	11	4	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total. ...	10	1	1	12	5	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix X.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Wankaner State during the year 1906-07.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
		1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed off.	Value.	Average duration	
												Rs.													Rs.	y. m. d.	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court. ...	1	1	3	1	4	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0-4-20	
2	Nyayadhish Court. ...	12	21	348	274	360	295	339	291	21	4	20,751	6	268	0	227	34	6	1	0	30	97	17	147	25,496	0-1-13	
	Total. ...	13	22	351	275	364	297	342	293	22	4	20,751	6	268	1	227	34	6	1	0	32	97	17	147	25,496	..	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Result of applications for execution of decrees in the Wankaner State, during the year 1906-07.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07	Value of present year.	1905-06	1906-07	Value of present year.	1905-06	1906-07	Value of present year.	1905-06	1906-07	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—					
Nyayadhish Court. ...	87	112	Rs 18,442	636	713	Rs 92,732	723	825	Rs 1,11,174	611	627	Rs 77,879	112	198	Rs 33,295	168	24	6	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Wankaner State during the year 1906-07.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Case remanded for trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06. yr.m.d.	1906-07. yr.m.d.	
Hazur Court.	2	0	3	1	5	1	5	1	0	0	Rs. 191	Rs. 395	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0-0-3	0-0-14	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	0	1	16	13	16	14	15	13	1	1	3,116	4,642	11	9	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0-0-3	0-4-12	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix. XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Wankaner State, during the year 1906-07.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07				
Wankaner.	1	11	33	58	44	13·24	11·56	12	Rs. 1165	days. 12·33	

Wankaner 16th, April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

xiii

Appendix. XIV.

Registration of documents in the Wankaner State during the year 1906-07.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905 06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wankaner.	153	148	81	44	46	58	...	1	6	28	20	17	153	140	~~Rs.~~ 53,892	~~Rs.~~ 32,160	6	5	5	8	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Wankaner State during the year 1906-7.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	a.	p.	Fees realised. Rs.	a.	p.		Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	a.	p.	Fees realised. Rs.	a.	p.		
Mortgages.	81	33,607	8	0	80	6	0		41	5,732	0	0	15	0	0		
Sale deeds.	46	16,978	0	0	45	8	0		54	14,539	0	0	39	14	0		
Wills.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	2	0	0		
Money bonds.	6	2,244	0	0	6	8	0		28	11,488	0	0	24	12	0		
Miscellaneous.	20	1,061	4	0	4	4	0		16	400	15	6	2	8	0		
Total. ..	153	53,891	12	0	136	10	0		140	32,159	15	6	84	2	0		

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wankaner State during the year 1906-7.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1906.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st March 1907	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past. Rs.	Present. Rs.		
Wankaner. ...	...	...	...	...	4,200	4,220	...	The Municipalty has no income of its own. The expenses are met from the State revenues.

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rain-fall in the Wankaner State during the year 1906-07.

Name of State.	April 1906	May "	June "	July "	August "	September "	October "	November "	December "	January 1907	February "	March "	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks.
Wankaner.	.....	.....	5-79	8-86	8-33	1-57	1-16	.....	.....	.....	0-95	.....	26-68	17-67	19-30	

xvii

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Wankaner State for the year 1906–7.

Article.	During March 1906 lbs per rupee	During March 1907. lbs per rupee	Remarks.
Jowar.	25	50	
Bajri.	23	42	
Wheat.	22	27	
Rice.	20	14	
Mug.	19	40	
Muth.	26	50	
Adad.	19	40	
Gram.	20	27	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix. XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Wankaner State during the year 1906-07.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
ORIGINAL WORKS.				
Telephone lines. ...	745	...	...	
Jadeshwar Road. ...	3,060	...	...	
Amar Vilas Palace. ...	19,590	...	23,395	
REPAIRS.				
Canal Repairs. ...	...	1,390	...	
Repairs to buildings, roads &c.	...	6,000	7,390	
Total...	23,395	7,390	30,785	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Wankaner State during the year 1906-07

State.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Wankaner.	1906-07—1905-06	7,319	3,136	941	2,411	301		73	1,607	88,270	2,225	...	15	949	
		7,525	3,536	842	2,829	278		99	1,760	91,950	3,773	...	20	1,177	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix. XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Wankaner State during the year 1906-07.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.	
	No. of shops.	Revenue. Rs.	No. of shops.	Revenue. Rs.	No. of shops.	Revenue. Rs.	No. of shops.	Revenue. Rs.	No. of shops.	Revenue. Rs.
Wankaner.	1	453	1	980	1	66	0	0	3	1,499

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Wankaner State during the year 1906--07.

Item.	Rupees.	Total.
RECEIPTS.		
Opening balance ...	7,304	
Land Revenue ...	2,10,302	
Jama, Sudharo &c., from Bhayats and Mulgirasias ...	6,846	
Mandvi Receipts ...	22,080	
Excise Revenue ...	1,499	
Judicial ...	2,455	
Education ...	1,028	
Recoveries on account of Taccavi and outstanding dues ...	69,803	
Other receipts ...	24,285	3,45,602
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration ...	33,260	
Police ...	23,780	
Arab and Makrani Bedas ...	2,555	
Jail charges ...	1,165	
Education ...	9,410	
Dispensaries (including vaccination) ...	3,796	
Public works ...	30,785	
Dharmada ...	2,940	
Pensions and allowances ...	11,400	
Raj kharach ...	48,100	
Tribute ...	18,879	
Municipality. ...	4,220	
Stable and Paddock expenses ...	13,175	
Prince of Wales Visit ...	12,480	
Payment made towards Government and Local Fund Loans ...	73,750	
Taccavi and other advances ...	28,537	
Miscellaneous ...	26,000	
Closing balance ...	1,370	3,45,602

Wankaner, 5th July 1907.

(Sd). NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari Wankaner.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Wankaner State during the year 1906-07.

Dispensary.	No. of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Rs.		
State Hospital, Wankaner....	7,587	36	28	5	2	1	2,845	79·3	
Tithwa Dispensary. ...	2,274	0	0	0	0	0	655	33·7	
Total....	9,861	36	28	5	2	1	3,500	113	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XXIII

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Wankaner State during the year 1906-07.

No.	Dispensary.	No. of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	State Hospital, Wankaner.	7,587	36	28	5	2	1	2,845	79·3	
2	Tithwa Dispensary.	2,274	...	...	...	...	...	655	33·7	
	Total.	9,861	36	28	5	2	1	3,500	113	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

(Sd.) NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Wankaner State for the year 1906-07.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1905-06	1906-07			1905-06	1906-07			1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	
Wankaner.	27,383	1,048	1,047	...	1	594	650	56	...	38·2	38·2	21·08	23·7	

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Wankaner State for the year 1906-07.

No. of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	High School Rs.	Secondary.	Primary. Rs.	
1	1	High School. ...	203	173	167·3	121	3,410		5,000	
13	13	Primary schools including Urdu School for boys.	646	588	546·1	518·3				
1	1	Primary Girls' school	144	121	106·9	75·4				
		Total...	993	882	820·3	714·7	Rs. 8,410			

Wankaner, 16th April 1907.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1907-08.

Rajkot:

PRINTED BY

DAMODAR GOVERDHANDAS THAKKAR

PROPRIETOR OF THE

'SVADESH BANDHAV' PRINTING WORKS.

1908.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Chapter I. General and Political...	1
Important events....	1
Political Relations.	1
Visit of Political Officers...	1
Important domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family.	1
Raj Saheb's tour...	2
Changes in the staff....	2
Chapter II. Administration of Land....	2
Revenue System.	2
Introduction of cash assessment...	2
Waste lands taken up.	2
Remissions and suspensions of revenue.	3
Coercive measures.	4
Tacavi advances...	4
Chapter III. Protection...	4
Legislation.	4
Military force....	5
Police.	5
Serious offences.	5
Property stolen and recovered....	5
Village Police.	5
Administration of justice...	6
Extradition.	7
Prisons.	7
Registration of documents....	7
Municipality.	7
Rural conservancy.	8
Chapter IV. Production and Distribution.	8
Weather and rainfall....	8
Crops.	8
Irrigated crops.	9
Red-rust, frost &c.	9
Anna valuation of crops.	9
Wages and labour.	10
Prices of food grains....	10

	PAGE
Forests.	10
Trades and manufacture.	10
Ginning factories....	10
Public works....	10
General condition of the people....	11
Agricultural stock.	11
Excise revenue....	11
Chapter V. Revenue and Finance.	11
Gross revenue.	11
Government and Local Fund Loans.	11
Chapter VI. Vital Statistics....	12
Hospitals.	12
Sanitation and Vaccination.	12
Small-pox.	12
Births and deaths.	12
Plague.	13
Chapter VII. Public Instruction.	13
Number of schools and students.	13
Free primary education....	14
Compulsary education.	14
Devkunvarba scholarships.	14
Chapter VIII. Miscellaneous.	15
Paddock....	15
Printing Presses.	16
Library....	16
Fairs....	16
Conclusion.	16

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1907-08.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area of the State.....417 square miles.
Area of the Talukdari Village of Khasta owned by this State in the Ahmedabad District.....8 square miles.
Population (census of 1901).....27,383
Gross Revenue (average of past five years).....Rs. 2,53,630
Tribute.....Rs. 18,879
Ruler of the State.....MAHARANA SHRI AMARSINHJI, Raj Saheb, aged 29 years, a Zala Rajput representing the senior branch of the Zala family.

Important events.

During the year there was no event of any importance worth noticing.

Political relations

2. Excepting Morvi the Political relations with all the neighbouring States have been friendly as before. Some of the disputes with Morvi have now been judicially disposed of and it is hoped that the former relations with that State will be restored in the near future.

Visits of Political Officers.

3. The Political Agent of the Halar Prant visited the State thrice. Besides visiting some of the public institutions in the town of Wankaner he visited the land set apart as Gauchar for the Jadeshwar Temple to personally enquire into the complaint made by this State against Morvi for wrongfully quarrying stones therefrom against the Agency decisions.

Important domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family.

4. The year of report was a most eventful one owing to the birth of a son and heir to the Raj Saheb by the Valáválá Rani Saheb Ba Shri Fulkunvarba on 12th April 1907. The Kumar Shri is named Pratapsinhji.

5. Besides inspecting the villages within a radius of seven miles from Wankaner the Raj Saheb visited all the important places in the State to dispose of questions requiring personal local inquiry or inspection of places. He also attended the installations of the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and the Khan Shri of Manavadar, both the Chiefs being his personal friends.

Raj Saheb's tour

6. During the year of report there have been some important changes in the staff. The Deputy Karbhari and the Sar Nyayadhish Mr. H. B. Kotak's services have been lent to the Rajkot State, he being appointed there as Chief Karbhari and Mr. Abhechand Govindji Desai has been appointed to fill up the vacant post. Mr. Jadavji Amulakh, State Overseer and the Educational Secretary Mr. Bhatt also left the State service for employment elsewhere.

Changes in the Staff

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

7. As stated in previous reports the Revenue system of the State is Bhagvati. Besides a share in the produce a certain sum is recovered in cash as 'santi vero' per each santi of land. This sum varies according to the quality of land and the class of its cultivators. The system is liked by the people and works well with certain safeguards.

Revenue system.

8. The cash assessment introduced in lieu of Bhagvati system into one of the villages of the Tithwa Mahal, though working satisfactorily, does not quite find favour with the tenants who are always prone to stick to old things however harmful they may be. But it is hoped that a little firmness on our part and better seasons than the one under report will remove the difficulties and make the system a permanent one. The chances of the system being introduced into other villages have for the present been somewhat remote owing to the year under report not proving to be a prosperous one.

Introduction of cash assessment.

9. The area of waste land newly brought under plough during the year of report was 193 acres and that of Mul Girasia or Bhayati land purchased was 138 acres. The total area of State lands cultivated during the year was 67,354 acres which when compared with such area in the preceding year shows a decrease of 1,430 acres. This is due not to any lands being relinquished but to the transfer of lands within the village of Jali including Jetparda Pati from the State lands to Bhayati

Waste lands taken up

lands, the village having been given in Jiwai to Rana Shri Karansinhji in lieu of cash Jiwai which he used to receive till last year. During the year the village of Vithalghad in the Mesaria Mahal, the sole population of which consisted of the family of a Pasaita of the village, has been newly populated with Kunbi cultivators. The lands of that village as well as of the surrounding villages which have been lying waste for years are now likely to be soon taken up for cultivation. The following table shows the area under the various crops during the year of report and the four preceding years.

Crops.	1903-04 Acres.	1904-05 Acres.	1905-06 Acres.	1906-07 Acres.	1907-08 Acres.
Bajri. ...	16,340	16,530	16,854	18,540	19,193
Jowar. ...	19,000	18,755	21,173	19,456	17,371
Cotton. ...	16,080	17,760	17,685	19,206	18,126
Banti. ...	490	205	481	440	467
Tal. ...	3,285	2,840	1,814	3,356	3,817
Pulses. ...	6,855	5,785	6,175	6,580	6,630
Wheat. ...	1,530	1,275	1,220	686	920
Barley. ...	285	330	338	217	245
Methi. ...	285	105	25	134	341
Miscellaneous ...	.....	60	70	170	245
Total...	64,150	63,645	65,935	68,785	67,355

The above figures show that the area under cultivation of the first three principal crops has almost been the same as in the previous years. The area under irrigated crops this year was 2,347 acres against 1,437 acres in the year 1906-07. The increase was due to people having had to raise irrigated crops to make up the deficiency in the out-turn of the Kharif crops which was bad owing to the failure of later rains. It is satisfactory to note that every year new waste lands are being taken up for cultivation and well-to-do cultivators are settling in this State.

Remissions and suspensions of Land Revenue

10. The later rains having totally failed the out-turn of Kharif crops was below normal. The recovery of the Santi Vero and the cash assessment could not therefore be made at the dates of instalments and it had to be postponed.

The cultivators were allowed to pay the sums due from them whenever they could conveniently raise the money. The total amount due during the year of report was Rs. 66,180 and the recoveries made till the end of March 1908 came to Rs. 66,060. The small amount of Rs. 120 remaining in arrears will be recovered next year.

Coercive measures

11. As explained in the preceding para recovery of land revenue instalments was postponed for a time and people were allowed to pay when they could raise the money. No coercive measures were therefore necessary. It is to be greatly regretted however that our troubles in the village of Khasta in the Ahmedabad District continue to increase instead of decreasing. Almost the whole tenantry of the village has been now asserting rights of permanent tenancy which they had never had. They are under the thumb of some sowcars of Dhandhuka, the Swami Narayan Acharya of Vadtal and a leading cultivator of Khasta who have recently created various interests in the village without the State's cognisance. To suppress all such mischievous movements the State has been compelled to take steps to file suits for ejectment. The people have been so unruly and misbehaving themselves against the State officials of the village that a Police post has to be kept at the village at State expense, and the help of Government Revenue Officers has to be invoked for securing the Rajbhag from some of the tenants.

Tacavi advances

12. The amount of tacavi given during the St. year 1963 came to Rs. 10,190 against Rs. 10,685 in the previous year. With such a good year as the last one there could hardly be any need for tacavi but as the local wheat used for seed had greatly deteriorated a very large quantity of good wheat was obtained from the Bhal District and supplied to the cultivators. Tacavi had also to be given for purchase of bullocks and Kos. The recoveries of tacavi made during the St. year 1963 came to Rs. 34,930 against Rs. 10,265 in the preceding year which is very satisfactory.

Our energetic and able Deputy Karbhari who was the head of the Revenue Department having been transferred to the Rajkot State during the latter part of the year the department has sufferred a great loss. Happily it has been possible to find an able successor to Mr. Kotak in the person of Mr. Abhechand Govindji Desai B.A., L L B., who promises to be an all round good officer.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation

13. The laws in force in the State and those introduced during the year of report are given in Appendix II. It calls for no remark.

Military Force

14. As explained in the preceding year's report there is no Military force in the State for the present and Appendix III is therefore blank. Any military service required is done by the Arab and the Makrani Bedas, the regularly drilled Police and the Bhayats and the Mul Girasias.

Police

15. Appendix IV gives the particulars of the Police force. The strength of the force and the weapons with which the force is armed remain the same as in the preceding year.

Efficiency of the Police

16. The work done by the Police has been satisfactory and the force has maintained its efficiency of previous years. The expenses of the Police Department including village police amounted to Rs. 26,200 during the State financial year against Rs. 28,500 in the former year. The ratio of police per square mile and per thousand of population is 0·203 and 3·1 respectively.

Working of the Police

17. During the year of report the number of offences reported to and the number of accused arrested by the police was 93 and 82 respectively showing an increase of 26 in each case over that in the previous year. All the persons arrested were sent up for trial with the result that 57 were convicted and 25 acquitted or discharged. The percentage of convictions over arrests was 69·51 against 71·42 in the year before, showing a decrease of 1·91 which is not worth taking notice when compared with the number of offences. Appendices V, VI and VII furnish particulars of work done by the Police.

Serious offences

18. The number of serious offences shows a slight increase over that in the previous year. Of these there was one offence of murder and one of robbery. In both these cases the culprits were brought to trial and convicted. The number of thefts and other offences against property has been almost the same as last year whereas that of house-breaking has increased from 4 to 11. It is satisfactory however that most of these offences were detected and the offenders convicted and punished.

Property stolen and recovered

19. The property stolen during the year was worth Rs. 3,815-4-9 against that of Rs. 1,497-3-6 which shows a very large increase. But it is satisfactory to note that the recovery of such property exceeds that in the preceding year by 8·63 per cent. Appendix VI gives particulars for the two years.

Village Police

20. The strength of village police remained the same as in the preceding year. It consisted of 33 Police Patels and 43 Pagis and 126 Pasaitas. Their work has, as before been very satisfactory.

Administration of Justice.

Constitution of Courts

21. There is no change in the number and constitution of Courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice existing in the preceding year. The Courts are :—

(1) The Huzur or the High Court.

(2) The Sar Nyayadhish Court. Mr. Kotak the presiding judge being transferred Mr. Abhechand G. Desai B. A.,L.L. B., has been appointed as Sar Nyayadhish and he exercises the same powers as Mr. Kotak.

(3) The Court of the Nyayadhish. Mr. N. T. Maniar continues to be the Nyayadhish and he exercises the same powers as before.

Criminal Justice

22. The number of offences and the accused involved therein increased from 137 to 172 and 156 to 204, respectively during the year of report. All the cases were disposed of by the Courts except one case with two accused. The case remaining pending is the one in which an offence has been committed against the State's Arms Rules by two men of Morvi and whose surrender has to be obtained through the Political Agent, Halar Prant. Appendices VII and VIII furnish particulars regarding Criminal cases and the accused.

Criminal Appeals

23. Out of 3 persons convicted by the Sar Nyayadhish and 99 by the Nyayadhish only 14 appealed. All the appeals have been disposed of except one with one accused. Appendix IX shows the results of appeals made during the year.

Civil Justice

24. Appendix X shows the number and nature of Civil suits filed during the year of report as well as the preceding year. There has been an increse both in the number of suits filed as well as in their value. The Civil work has, it will be observed, been expeditiously disposed of as will be seen from the small number of suits, viz ; 5 remaining undisposed of at the end of the year and the average duration of the suits.

Execution of decrees

25. As will be seen from Appendix XI the number of applications for execution of Civil Court decrees as well as their value in money was less than that in the previous year. The reason for the decrease could be assigned to decrees having been satisfied out of court owing to a prosperous season. Out of the total number of 849 applications for disposal during the year only 195 valued at Rs. 30,423 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The arrangement for execution of decrees

against the agriculturists through the Revenue Department has been working well both in the interests of the judgment-debtor and the creditor.

Civil appeals

26. Particulars of the Civil appellate work done during the year are given in Appendix XII. Only two appeals were filed in the Sar Nyayadhish Court which together with the one remaining for disposal at the close of the previous year were disposed of. This shows that the Civil work done during the year was very satisfactory and reflects great credit on the judges.

Extradition

27. During the year of report demand for extradition of two persons had to be made from the Agency and both were complied with. There was no surrender of any man from the State.

Prisons

28. There is only one prison for the whole State, situated at Wankaner, the capital of the State. The details of its working during the year are given in Appendix XIII. The number of new admissions and the daily average of the prisoners within the preceding year fell off from 33 to 27 and 11·56 to 5·18 respectively during the year under notice. The health of the inmates has continued to be very good and there was no mortality. Owing to the birth of Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, the heir-apparent, 5 prisoners were released during the year. The Chief Medical Officer Mr. K. A. Nanavatty is the Jail Superintendent and his strict supervision and discipline have been thorough and very satisfactory. There was no Jail offence of any kind.

Registration

29. Appendices XIV and XV relate to the work regarding registration of documents done during the year. It shows an increase both in the number of documents registered and the amount of property dealt with therein by 54 and Rs. 22,495 respectively over those items in the former year. The fees realised have also increased from Rs. 84-2-0 to Rs. 143-10-0. The increase under all heads is due to the preceding year being a prosperous one.

Municipality

30. As stated in previous reports there is only one Municipality in the State, viz; in the town of Wankaner. No taxes are levied from the people for its maintenance but it is kept up as a State Department out of the general revenues. The Municipal establishment consists of ward inspectors, scavenging, lighting and road watering establishments besides a Municipal Secretary. The town is always kept very clean and the public latrines are well looked after. The cost of the department during the State financial year St. 1963 was Rs. 5,246 against Rs. 4,220 in the preceding year. There was no epidemic in the town during the year.

31. The conservancy arrangements in the rest of the State were the same as before. The village sweepers have as usual been keeping the main streets and thorough-fares clean on payment of small perquisites by the people. The cleanliness in the compounds and bye-lanes is attended to by house-owners concerned. The villages were on the whole kept very clean.

Rural Conservancy.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

32. There was slight rain in the first two weeks of June and it was believed that the monsoon had broken out earlier as in the preceding year. But the showers soon stopped and the regular monsoon did not commence till the end of the first week in July. The rain then was sufficient and general throughout the whole State and agricultural operations were in full swing at once. Sowing operations were soon finished but as it continued raining almost daily without a break the cultivators had hardly any opportunity for weeding the crops and to carry out the necessary subsequent tilling operations. Such continuous rains and the absence of weeding &c., made the plants diseased and they could not grow much. In August too it rained daily upto the 26th except on six days. Under these conditions the crops seemed lacking in vigourous growth. It was after the 26th August when the rains ceased that weeding and other agricultural operations could be undertaken. There being a long break the condition of crops seemed to be improving but unfortunately there was total failure of rains in September and October. The rainfall of the season measured 27·48 inches which though greatly in excess of the average rainfall of the State was not evenly distributed. Appendix XVII shows the rainfall during the several months of the year. The weather in September and October this year was somewhat better than in the preceding year and it contributed largely to secure to the people their present harvest.

Weather and rainfall.

33. The condition of crops was bad from the very first owing to incessant rainfall in the beginning and then its complete failure since September. For a time it was feared that the kharif crops would entirely fail. But the excessive moisture in the soil and the continued south-westerly sea breezes brought new life to the plants and we owe our present out-turn of crops to these two causes. Of all the crops sesamum suffered the most, then came pulses and then the rest. This year the rabi crops fared better than in the preceding year and it would be no exaggeration to say that if rabi crops had not been good the year would have been one of scarcity.

Crops

Our experiment in growing Spence cotton has not been successful everywhere. In some places the results are satisfactory and in some bad. It is the wish, however, of the Raj Saheb to continue the experiments for some years more. Happily the cultivation of Mathia cotton has ceased and the total failure this year of this kind of cotton everywhere will have a very deterrent effect on its cultivation in future.

Irrigated Crops

34. The area under irrigated crops during the year was 2,347 acres against 1,437 acres in the year before. The Kharif crops being poor owing to failure of later rains and there being plenty of water in irrigation tanks and wells the people had of necessity to raise irrigated crops over a larger area. The season was on the whole favourable for the crops and the out-turn was good. It is satisfactory to note that sugar-cane cultivation is again reviving and there were 106 acres under that crop showing an increase of 49 acres over the area in the year 1906-07.

Red rust and Frost

35. The year could not be said to have escaped wholly from the damage done by frost and red rust. There was frost in January 1908 but its effect was not so severe. It slightly injured cotton in fields on banks of rivers and nalas and in low-lying places. The damage done by red rust was also not so great as in the last year. It affected later wheat crop and that too in a slight degree.

Anna Valuation of Crops

36. The following table compares the anna valuation of the various crops with that in the preceding four years. The average good crop is taken to be 16 annas.

Name of crops.	Average crop in annas during				
	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
Jowar...	16	4	6	16	9
Bajri....	14	6	12	16	10
Cotton.	14	8	8	10	12
Pulses.	10	2	3	16	8
Sesamum.	10	½	1	12	1
Gram...	10	1½	1	6	4
Wheat.	14	8	12	5	13
Barley.	12	8	8	6	10
Methi.	12	8	8	10	14

Wages and labour.

37. Although the year has not been a good one the demand for both skilled and unskilled labour has been steadily increasing and the wages too show the same tendency. The wages at present obtaining are the highest upto now and there is no chance of any decrease therein in the near future.

Prices of food grains.

38. With the plentiful harvest of the preceding year the prices of food grains were very low and they continued to be so till the middle of September 1907. After that there was a sudden rise in the prices owing to failure of later rains and the famine conditions obtaining in Northern India. The prices obtaining since then are like those of famine and it is very hard for poor people to maintain themselves. Particulars of prices are given in Appendix XVIII.

Forests.

39. There are no forests in the State although a very large portion of it is hilly and unculturable. No valuable trees could be grown on the land owing to the average rainfall being small and the formation of the soil being of sand and lime stones. Some plots produce good grass and those are kept as grass reserves. There was a good crop of grass during the year but it has become very difficult to dispose of it even in a year like this.

Trades and manufacture.

40. As stated in previous reports there is hardly any trade worth noticing. The manufacture of coarse country cloth, Jhools, Dhotis &c., done by the local weavers has been on the increase as there is demand for Swadeshi-made cloth everywhere. Some Mumna weavers of Wankaner have now been weaving silk cloth like the China silk and there is some demand for that too.

Ginning factories.

41. The old ginning factory in the town of Wankaner was in full working during the last season. It ginned 23,535 maunds of cotton. The machinery of the factory being old and worn out there were loud complaints of the cotton traders that the cotton ginned was spoiled. There were other grievances also. The owner was frequently warned by them but when he did not heed to their request some traders and private persons have this year constructed a new ginning factory with 24 gins and upto date machinery. The factory is called 'The Pratapsinhji Ginning Factory' after the name of the heir-apparent.

Public Works.

42. The amount spent on Public Works was larger than that in the preceding State financial year. The amount spent under all heads came to Rs. 53,855 as shown in appendix XIX.

43. With such a bad year and very high prices of food grains no material improvement could be expected in the general condition of the people. The agriculturists have hardly any spare produce for sale so as to benefit themselves by the high prices. On the other hand in most cases they will have to meet some deficiency of food grains from the surplus of receipts from cotton and wheat. The condition of the trading classes could not be said to have improved at all. With sudden rises and falls in prices most of them could hardly make both ends meet. The labouring classes have been doing well now-a-days and it is believed that within a few years they will be in a very prosperous condition.

General condition of the people.

44. The year was a healthy one and there was no epidemic except in a few villages which were infected with plague. There was no disease among cattle too except foot and mouth disease in some villages. There was therefore nothing to impede agricultural operations.

45. Appendix XX shows the agricultural stock in the State during the year as compared with the year 1906-07. It will be observed that there has been increase under every head which is very satisfactory.

Agricultural stock.

46. The remark made last year that there is very little consumption of liquor, opium and Ganja in this State holds good for this year too. The revenue from this source has been Rs. 1,380 during the State financial year against Rs. 1,499 in the St. year 1962. Particulars regarding shops and other matters are given in appendix XXI.

Excise revenue.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

47. The gross revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 2,95,500 during the Samvat year 1963 showing an increase of Rs. 27,005 over that in the previous year which is very satifactory. The ordinary expenses of the year came to Rs. 2,65,150.

Gross Revenues and expenses

48. The instalments of the Government and Local Fund loans falling due during the year were paid up with interest. There remains a total sum of Rs. 3,09,963 still due on that account. The State has no other debt of any kind except the above.

Government and Local Fund Loans

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospitals

49. There was no change in the institutions for Medical relief and their statistics are given in Appendix XXIII. There were 2 temporary plague hospitals this year too.

Patients treated

50. The total number of patients both in-door and out-door treated during the year at both the hospitals was 9,695 which is a little less than that in the preceding year. There is accommodation for in-door patients only in the Hospital at Wankaner and the number of such patients rose to 41 during the year showing an increase of 5 over that in the year before. The head of the Medical Department is Mr. K. A. Nanavatty. He is a very energetic and able officer, keeps himself well informed with upto date researches of the profession and has made himself very useful. He had been to the Parel Research Laboratory in Bombay to receive instructions regarding injection of the plague prophylactic serum.

Prevailing Diseases

51. The prevailing diseases were quite ordinary as before and there is nothing requiring special notice except diseases of the eye in which there was a slight increase over those in the preceding year.

Sanitation and Vaccination

52. The progress of Vaccination and Sanitation has been good during the year. There has been plenty of good drinking water supply everywhere and the villages have been kept clean. The health of the villages remained good throughout the year and there was not much sickness.

53. The progress made in the vaccination work was satisfactory as before. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations during the year was 1,154 and 8 against 10,520 and 20 respectively in the previous year.

Small-pox and Measles

54. During the year there were cases of Small-pox and Measles throughout the State. Small-pox was not so very virulent but the Measles were bad and claimed many deaths. Throughout the State there were 45 deaths from measles.

Births and Deaths

55. Appendix XXIV gives information regarding vital statistics of the State for the year of report. The number of births and deaths was 1,076 and 804 showing an increase of 26 and 154 respectively over that in the preceding year. The increase in the number of deaths was mainly due to plague and measles. The ratio per mille of births and deaths comes to 39·18 and 29·32 respectively. There was no change

in the arrangement existing for the registration of vital statistics. It has been working satisfactorily.

Plague

56. Happily there was no plague in the town of Wankaner but a number of villages were newly infected besides those which had remained infected at the beginning of the year of report. Immediately a village was declared infected it was evacuated and its effects were marvellous. Plague ceased at once and within two or three months time after evacuation the people were able to re-inhabit their villages. In three of the villages the out-break was in the midst of the rainy season and people could not evacuate their houses. On this account the number of plague cases and the proportion of deaths therefrom in those villages was greater than in the other villages. The number of plague cases and deaths therefrom was 149 and 75 respectively.

Measures for checking infection

57. The evacuation of infected villages and the segregation of infected persons were the two principal measures adopted for the prevention of plague and people now having seen their advantages resort to them at once on the out-break of plague. They have not yet taken kindly to inoculation but it is hoped that they would do so when they will perceive its advantages in other places. The State continued to give every help by furnishing materials to the needy for erecting temporary huts free and making arrangements for extra police for protection of their life and property. Those who wished to deposit their valuables in the State Treasury Room were allowed to do so free of any charge.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Instruction.

Number of schools and students.

58. During the year of report the number of Schools and their location have been the same as mentioned in the last year's report. The total number of students attending the schools at the end of the year of report was 961 which shows an increase of 79 over that in the previous year. Like last year the schools had to be closed for some time in the villages of Khijadia, Kerala, Tithwa, Pipalia, Lunsar and Arnitimba, on account of plague. Appendix XXV furnishes details about the Educational Institutions.

Examination and its results.

59. The examination work had to be done this year wholly by the Head Master Mr. Trivedi, his assistants and the Taluka School Master. The results show a slight falling off everywhere except the High School and calls for no remark. The following table compares the results of the year with those of the year 1906-07.

Name of School.	1906 07			1907-08		
	Number of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage.
1 High School.						
Standard VII ...	4	3	75 0	4	3	75·0
Other Standards.	177	77	43·5	170	76	44·7
2 Vernacular schools						
Below standards.	88	88	100	119	104	87·4
Other standards.	493	400	81·1	443	336	75 8
3 Girls' school.						
Below standards.	24	24	100	18	14	77·7
Other standards.	96	79	82·3	71	55	77·4

60. The result of making primary education free is being gradually perceived. There has been an increase in the number of students this year. When some further help in the shape of free supply of books and slates which is under contemplation will be given the system it is hoped will be fully taken advantage of.

Free Primary Education

61. The question of compulsory education has to be deferred for the present till our finances improve and the extra school accommodation that will be required could be arranged for.

Compulsory Education

62. The grant of these scholarships has now been bearing good fruits. One of the scholarship holders finally passed his L.C.E., examination during the year. One who was in the senior B. A., class has unfortunately to leave off his studies for the present owing to ill health. The scholarships are now held by one student in the senior B. A., class, one in the junior B. A., class, one preparing for the Previous examination and one second year student in the Sub-Overseer class in the College of Science, Poona The Haridas Scholarship of the value of Rs. 6 per mensem has been awarded to a student of the State studying in the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay.

Devkunvarba Scholarships

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

63. The number of brood mares at the end of the year has been 48.

Paddock

The number of colts and fillies born during the year was 8 and 5 against 7 and 10 respectively in the preceding year. The young stock produced has as usual been excellent. The Army Remount Agent did not visit the paddock this year also and the young stock for sale had therefore to be disposed of locally. The prices realised are good. The cost of the department was Rs. 7,850 and the income Rs. 4,570 during the year The work of the department has been very satisfactory as before.

64. There was no change among the stallions during the year. All of them were in good condition throughout the year and rendered good service.

Stallions

No.	Name of Stallions.	Mares covered.		
		Of State Paddock.	Of other people.	Total.
1	Master Lurgan, T. B. E. ...	8	16	24
2	Mazurka, Arab....	...	25	25
3	Fulmalio, Kathiawari. ...	23	21	44
4	Tajanio, Do.	1	48	49
5	Daru, Cyprian donkey. ...	6	9	15
	Total.....	38	119	157

As it is difficult to dispose of mules the services of the donkey were not utilized for mule breeding. Its services are now utilised for improving the breed of the local donkeys with very good results. The Kathiawari small pony stallion died during the year.

65. The Paddock was as usual visited by the Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department and the Political Agent Halar Prant. Their remarks were as before very satisfactory as to the management of the Paddock and the fine quality of the young stock produced.

Visitors of the Paddock

66. The breeding of the cattle at the Rampura Vidi has been satisfactory. During the year of report young stock and other animals were sold to the cultivators for a sum of Rs. 3,800. During the year the cattle suffered from foot and mouth disease and 5 died from its effect.

Cattle breeding

67. There has been the same private printing press in the town of Wankaner as mentioned in the last year's report and there has been no change in the nature of the work turned out therein.

Printing Presses

68. During the year of report there were the same two libraries as in the preceding year, the Victoria Jubilee Library in the town of Wankaner and a local library in the village of Tithwa. These public institutions owe their existence to a very material help from the State. The Victoria Jubilee Library subscribes to two English dailies, two Vernacular dailies, 5 Weekly newspapers and 12 Monthly Magazines in Vernacular and English. The Raj Saheb further sends gratis on the Library table the Illustrated London News, the Sketch and Fry's Magazine. A number of new English and Vernacular books is also purchased every year. The income of the Library during the year of report was Rs. 485 and the expenditure Rs. 460. The Head Master of the High School serves as Honorary Secretary.

Libraries

69. During the month of Shravan fairs had been held at Jadeshwar, Dholeshwar and Nagabawa temples. The number of people assembled was large as usual. The fairs passed off quietly and there was no offence of any kind.

Fairs

70. During the year all the State Officers have worked hard and well and managed the affairs of their respective departments very satisfactorily. Without their hearty co-operation in the administration of the State it would not have been possible to obtain such good results, and I take this opportunity of tendering my best thanks to each and all of them.

Conclusion

NATHABHAI A. DESAI, L. C. E.
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

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Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Wankaner State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1907-08.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Mr. Nathabhai A. Desai, L. C. E.	Chief Karbhari.	1st April 1907.	31st March 1908.	
,, Harjivan B. Kotak, B. A., LL. B.	Deputy-Karbhari & Sar Nyayadhish.	Do.	17th October 1907.	
,, Abhechand G. Desai, B. A., LL. B.	Do. Do.	1st January 1908.	31st March 1908.	
,, Ratansha B. Damri.	Private Secretary.	1st April 1907.	Do.	
,, Kaikhushru A. Nanawatty.	Chief Medical Officer.	Do.	Do.	
,, Narbheram T. Maniar.	Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
,, Hargovind M. Trivedi.	Ag. Educational Secretary.	Do.	12th January 1908	
,, Jadavji A. Mehta.	State Overseer.	Do.	16th January 1908	
,, Gulab M. Belim.	Paddock Superintendent.	Do.	31st March 1908	
,, Vallabhram C.	Ag. Police Superintendent.	Do.	Do.	
,, Kanji K. Maniar.	Sar Daftari in charge Huzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes, with suitable changes.	No	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
5	Contract Act.	,,	,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
7	Jail Act.	,,	,,	
8	Hindu Law.	,,	,,	
9	Mahomedan Law.	,,	,,	
10	Abkari Act.	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act.	No	,,	
12	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	,,	,,	
13	Stamp & Court Fee Act.	,,	,,	
14	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
15	Salt Act.	,,	,,	
16	Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
17	Police Rules.	,,	,,	
18	Rules for the Management of Encumbered Estates.	,,	,,	
19	Shikar Rulings.	,,	,,	
20	Rules relating to Arms and Ammunition	,,	,,	
21	Mining Rules.	,,	,,	
22	Majority Act.	,,	Yes	
23	Rules regarding Poisonous Drugs.	,,	,,	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Wankaner State, during the year1907-08.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry. ...														The Arab and Makrani Bedas as well as the State Police perform Military Service when required. The Bhayats and Mul Girasias are liable to perform Military Service under certain circumstances.
Sappers. ...														
Artillery. ...														
Infantry. ...														
Imp. Service Troops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Wankaner State in the year 1907-08.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Risaldar.	1	32		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Risala Sowars.	10	27		...	...	...	..	...	8	...	
Irregular „	9	22		...	2	...	...	...	4	...	
„ Camel „	3	19		*1	...	*1	...	...	1	...	* This is one & the same person.
Police Jamadar.	1	25		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Havaldar.	1	13		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Full Naik.	2	12		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
Lace Naik.	3	11		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
First Class Constables...	8	10	Rs. 16,000	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	
Second „ „	15	9		...	6	...	...	...	10	...	
Third „ „	30	8		2	14	...	...	...	11	...	
Total...	83		16,000	3	26	1	...	...	45	...	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wankaner.	67	93	56	82	56	82	40	57	16	25	71·42	69·51	71·42	69·51	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wankaner.	Rs. 1,497-3-6	Rs. 3,815-4-9	Rs. 1,115-9-7	Rs. 3,172-7-9	74·51	83·14	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months.	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder.	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grievous hurt	...	5	5	2	5	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hurt	...	33	33	30	33	64	13	...	...	...	1	12	...	13	51	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery.	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
House-breaking.	...	11	11	4	11	14	8	...	...	1	7	...	...	8	6	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft and other offences against property.	...	13	13	12	13	18	*13	...	...	2	1	9	...	12	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous.	...	1	108	109	88	50	101	64	...	...	2	9	53	...	64	37	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total	...	1	172	173	137	114	204	102	...	1	5	21	74	...	101	102	...	...	22	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2

*One dealt with under Sec. 562 of Cri. Pro. Code.

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

Nathabhai A. Desai,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

Number.	Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1907-08					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
		1906-07.	1907-08.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1906-07.	1907-08.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Huzur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
										×	×							× Committed for trial by Nyayadhish Court.
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court. ...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	* Extradited from other States.
															×			
3	Nyayadhish Court.	137	172	2	82	10	106	3	3*	156	206	36	66	99	3	...	2	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of persons and cases.																	Remarks.
		Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Referred.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Wankaner.	Hazur Court... ...	4	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	
	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	4	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	
	Total ...	8	...	...	2	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	1	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.												Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
		1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	1	...	1	7	2	7	2	6	...	1	Rs. 25,907-9-0	...	3	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	3	Rs. 9,507-9-0	y. m. d. 0-3-16	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	21	4	274	333	295	337	291	333	4	4	15,973-7-11	3	330	...	295	30	4	1	...	44	123	11	155	16,440-14-11	0-1-1	
	Total...	22	4	275	340	297	344	293	339	4	5	41,881-0-11	3	333	4	295	30	4	3	1	44	126	11	158	25,948-7-11		

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XI.

Civil Work.—Results of applications for Execution of decrees in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

Tribunals.	Opening balance,		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	1906-07	1907-08		1906-07	1907-08	Value of present year.	1906-07	1907-08	Value of present year.	1906-07	1907-08	Value of present year.	1906-07	1907-08	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
Nyayadhish Court.	112	198	33,295	713	651	70,883	825	849	1,04,178	627	654	73,755	198	195	30,423	178	13	4	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XII.

Civil work.—Number and result of appeals in civil suits in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during. Rs.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	
																							y.m.d.	y.m.d.	
Hazur Court.... ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	395	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-0-14	...	
Sar Nyayadhish Court	1	1	13	2	14	3	13	3	1	...	4,642	800	9	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0-4-12	0-5-23	

Wankaner., 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.			Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08			
									Days.	
Wankaner	1	12	27	44	39	11·56	5·18	4	Rs. 770	11·41	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs.	Rs.					
Wankaner.	148	202	44	90	58	59	1	...	28	27	17	26	140	200	32,160	54,655	5	4	8	6	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	A.	P	Fees realized. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	A.	P.	Fees realised. Rs.	A.	P	
Mortgages.	41	5,732	0	0	15	0	0	91	34,895	0	0	80	0	0	
Sale deeds.	54	14,539	0	0	39	14	0	57	16,218	0	0	44	0	0	
Wills.	1	...	...	...	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money-bonds.	28	11,488	0	0	24	12	0	27	3,542	0	0	12	6	0	
Miscellaneous.	16	400	15	6	2	8	0	25	...	...	0	7	4	0	
Total...	140	32,159	15	6	84	2	0	200	54,655	0	0	143	10	0	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

Nathabhai A. Desai,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1907.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March 1908.	Remarks.
		1906-07.	1907-08.		1906-07.	1907-08.		
					Rs.	Rs.		
Wankaner.	...	...	...	...	4,220	5,246	...	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

Name of State.	April 1907.	May 1907.	June 1907.	July 1907.	August 1907.	September 1907.	October 1907.	November 1907.	December 1907.	January 1908.	February 1908.	March 1908.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Wankaner.	.....	....	1·33	9·34	18·19	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·50	.....	.....	29 36	26·68	21·35	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains.

Article.	During March (past year). lbs per rupee.	During March (present year). lbs per rupee.	Remarks.
Jowar.	50	26	
Bajri.	42	21	
Wheat.	27	22	
Rice.	14	13	
Mug.	40	26	
Muth.	50	27	
Adad.	40	20	
Gram.	27	23	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XIX

Expenditure on Public Works in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

Description of works.	State Funds.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
ORIGINAL WORKS.				
Chowpat and Kitchens at Amar Vilas. ...	4,830			
Out-houses for menials near the Hospital.	2,875			
Quarters for Clerks at Lunsar.	405			
Telephone lines.	505			
Jadeshwar Road.	490			
Amar Vilas Palace.	33,280			
Boring expenses.	1,280			
REPAIRS.				
Canal repairs....		470		
Repairs to buildings, roads &c... ...		9,750	53,885	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

State.	year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Wankaner.	1906-07	7,525	3,536	842	2,829	278		99	1,760	91,950	3,773	.....	20	1,177	
	1907-08	7,563	3,596	969	3,405	159	150	145	2,111	98,201	3,837	.....	22	1,343	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Wankaner.	1	500	1	835	1	45	...	...	3	1,380	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

Item.	Rupees.	Total.
Opening balance.	1,370	
RECEIPTS.		
Land Revenue.	2,08,292	
Jama Sudharo &c., from Bhayats and Mulgirasias.	6,921	
Mandvi receipts.	27,190	
Excise Revenue....	1,450	
Judicial.	2,985	
Education.	730	
Other receipts.	47,960	
Recoveries on account of Tacavi and outstanding dues.	60,218	3,57,116
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration.	32,547	
Police.	21,585	
Arab and Makrani Bedas.	2,700	
Jail charges.	770	
Education.	8,650	
Dispensaries (including vaccination).	4,370	
Public Works.	53,885	
Dharmada....	3,800	
Pensions and allowances.	7,328	
Raj Kharach.	39,960	
Tribute.	18,879	
Municipality.	5,246	
Stable and Paddock expenses....	12,420	
Payment made towards Government and Local Fund Loans.	72,258	
Tacavi and other advances.	17,742	
Miscellaneous.	54,102	
Closing balance.	874	3,57,116

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Wankaner State during the year 1907-08.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs.		
State Hospital, Wankaner.	7,445	41	23	12	1	5	3,485	72·7	
Tithwa Dispensary. ...	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	600	24·2	
Total ...	9,695	41	23	12	1	5	4,085	96 9	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Wankaner State for the year 1907-08.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks.
		1906-07	1907-08			1906-07	1907-08			Births.		Deaths.		
										1906-07	1907-06	1906-07	1907-08	
Wankaner. ...	27,383	1,047	1,073	26	...	650	804	154	...	38·2	39 18	23 7	29 32	

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Wankaner State for the year 1907-08.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1906-07	1907-08		1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	High School	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School.	173	216	121	167·3	3,800		4,700	
13	13	Primary Schools including Urdu School.	588	620	518·3	483				
1	1	Primary Girls' School.	121	125	75·4	83				
15	15	Total ...	882	961	714·7	733·3	8,500			

Wankaner, 22nd April 1908.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1908-09.

Rajkot :

PRINTED BY

DAMODAR GOVERDHANDAS THAKKAR

PROPRIETOR OF THE

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1909.

INDEX.

PAGE.

Chapter I.—General and Political

Important events.... 1
Political Relations. 1
Visit of Political Officers... 1
Important domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family. 1
Raj Saheb's tour 2
Visits of other Chiefs. 2
Changes in the staff. 2

Chapter II.—Administration of Land.

Revenue system. 2
Introduction of cash assessment. 2
Waste lands taken up 2
Remissions and suspensions 3
Coercive measures. 4
Taccavi advances 4

Chapter III.—Protection.

Legislation. 4
Military force. 5
Police. 5
Serious offences. 5
Property stolen and recovered. 5
Village police.... 6
Administration of justice. 6
Extradition. 7
Prisons. 7
Registration of documents. 7
Municipality.... 8
Rural conservancy.... 8

Chapter IV.—Production and Distribution.

Weather and Rainfall, ... 8
Crops.... 9
Irrigated crops. 9
Red-rust and frost.... 9
Anna valuation of crops. 10

Wages and labour.... 10
Prices of food grains.... 10
Forests. 10
Trades and manufacture.... 10
Export and Import trade. 11
Customs levies. 11
Ginning Factory. 11
Cotton Press.... 11
Public Works.... 11
General condition of the people. 12
Agricultural stock. 12
Excise revenue. 13
Chapter V.—Revenue and Finance.
Gross revenue.... 13
Government and Local Fund Loans. 13
Chapter VI.—Vital Statistics.
Hospitals.... 13
Sanitation and Vaccination. 14
Small-pox. 14
Births and deaths. 14
Plague. 14
Chapter VII.—Public Instruction.
Number of schools and students. 14
Free Primary education. 15
Devkunvarba scholarships.... 16
Drawing class. 16
Visits of Distinguished personages.... 16
Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.
Paddock. 16
Printing Press.... 18
Libraries. 18
Fairs. 18
Conclusion. 18

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1908-09.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area of the State ... ... 417 sq. miles.
Area of the Talukdari village of Khasta in the Ahmedabad District. ... ... 8 sq. miles.
Population (census of 1901) ... ... 27,383.
Gross Revenue (average of past 5 years). ... ... Rs. 2,67,290.
Tribute ... ... Rs. 18,879.
Ruler of the State... ...MAHARANA SHRI AMARSINHJI, RAJ SAHEB, aged 30 years, a Zala Rajput, representing the senior branch of the Zala family.

Important events.

During the year of report there was no important political event worth recording.

Political relations.

2. The Political relations with the surrounding States have continued to be good. The various disputes with Morvi State are on the way to a settlement and it is hoped that the former cordial relations with that State will be soon restored.

Visits of Political Officers.

3. The Political Agent, Halar Prant, visited the State during the month of October 1908.

Important domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family,

4. During the year of report the senior Rani Saheb of the Raj Saheb gave birth to a daughter. The Kunvari Saheb is named Manhar Kunvarba. But at the same time I regret to have to note that another daughter of the Raj Saheb by name Kunwari Shri Hemant Kunvarba died on the 6th August 1908.

5. The Raj Saheb made his cold weather tour through the State for general inspection work as well as for disposal of questions which necessitated local inspection.

Raj Saheb's tour.

6. H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji K. C. S. I., Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar paid a friendly visit to the Raj Saheb. This was the first occasion on which the Chief of Bhavnagar visited this State The Maharaja Saheb was accorded a very cordial reception. H. H. the Jam Saheb while returning from England also halted here for a short time. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and the Darbar Saheb of Vadia also did us the honour by their visits on the occasion of the Raj Saheb's 30th birthday.

Visits of other Chiefs.

7. There was no change in the staff except that the Chief Medical Officer Mr. K. A. Nanawatty resigned his post at the end of the year to take up service elsewhere. The vacancies in the posts of the Educational Secretary and the State Overseer were filled up by appointing suitable officers.

Changes in the Staff.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

8. The revenue system of the State is Bhagvati as described in previous reports. It consists of fixed shares in various kinds of crops besides levy of a lump cash assessment called " Santi Vero " per each Santi (plough) of land which varies from 30 to 50 acres of land according to the productiveness of land.

Revenue system.

9 The experimental stage of the cash assessment introduced into one of the villages was over during the year of report and, as remarked last year, some of the tenants applied that the Bhagwati system should be re-introduced. But on again explaining to them the advantages of the present system and re-assuring them of a liberal treatment during lean years they withdrew their objection and the system has now been made permanent subject to revision. It is also satisfactory to note that the tenants of another village in the Tithwa Mahal have applied for introducing cash assessment into their village and measures are being taken to comply with their request. We have now good reasons to hope that we shall be able to introduce the change gradually in all good villages.

Introduction of cash assessment.

10. The area of land under various crops was 68,235 acres during the year of report as compared with 67,355 acres in the preceding year showing an increase of 880 acres. This is due to 48 acres of waste land being taken up and brought under plough

Waste lands taken up.

50 acres of fallow lands being cultivated and the purchase of Barkhali, Bhayati and Mulgirasias' lands. As remarked last year the small village of Vithalghad populated with Kunbi cultivators promises to be a prosperous village in the future.

The following table compares the area under various crops during the year of report and the four preceding years.

Crops.	1904-05 Acres.	1905-06 Acres.	1906-07 Acres.	1907-08 Acres.	1908-09 Acres.
Bajri. ...	16,530	16,854	18,540	19,193	19,034
Jowar. ...	18,755	21,173	19,456	17,371	18,972
Cotton. ...	17,760	17,685	19,206	18,126	17,481
Banti. ...	205	481	440	467	635
Tal. ...	2,840	1,814	3,356	3,817	3,417
Pulses. ...	5,785	6,175	6,580	6,630	7,159
Wheat. ...	1,275	1,220	686	920	717
Barley. ...	330	338	217	245	195
Methi. ...	105	25	134	341	325
Miscellaneous. ...	60	170	170	245	300
Total. ...	63,645	65,935	68,785	67,355	68,235

The area under the three principal crops, viz; Bajri, Jowar and cotton does not show any marked change as compared with the previous years. A cultivator ordinarily divides his land into three parts for the rotation of these crops and the area under each of them shows that he has been very steadfast in clinging to his old method. The area under irrigated crops this year was 2,023 acres which is a little less than that in the year before. It calls for no remark.

Remissions and suspensions.

11. Like last year the out-turn of crops was not so good owing to continuous rains in the beginning and then to failure of later rains and the damage done to cotton by frost in winter. The Santi Vero and the cash assessment could not therefore be collected on the dates fixed. The cultivators had also some difficulty in raising the money owing to the money market being tight and the low rates offered for saleable produce in the beginning. They were however allowed every sort of convenience by ex-

tending the time of payment and it is satisfactory to note that almost the whole sum due has been recovered at the end of the year of report. The sum to be recovered was Rs. 66,390 and that actually recovered was Rs. 64,670. The sum of Rs. 1,720 remaining in arrears will, it is hoped, be recovered before the end of the revenue year.

Coercive measures.

12. The nature of the revenue system in vogue and the knowledge of the condition of tenants hardly require any recourse to coercive measures. The cultivators when they have no difficulty of any kind in raising the money have always been regular in paying State dues. They are never found to be contumaceous Our only difficulties and troubles have been in connection with our Talukdari village of Khasta in the Ahmedabad District which are not yet over although a test suit filed by a tenant has been decreed *in our favour*. An appeal has been preferred to the High Court by the man recently and it will be some months before it can be decided. In the meanwhile the man has become more active and has turned the whole village against us. In fact the tenants are defying the law and annoying our men in many ways besides committing thefts of crops at night time. It is under consideration whether it would not be well to entrust the management of the village to the Talukdari Settlement Officer after the appeal in the High Court is decided

Taccavi advances.

13. There was not much demand for Taccavi advances during the year. Only new cultivators and a few from the Koli villages had to be helped. The amount of taccavi advances given and of recoveries made on that account during the St. year 1964 came to Rs. 2,975 and Rs. 22,195 as against Rs. 10,190 and Rs. 34,930 respectively in the preceding year. The results are no doubt satisfactory looking to the condition of the crops in those years.

The Revenue Department as stated last year is under the control of the Deputy Karbhari Mr. Abhechand Govindji Desai B A., LL.B. His supervision of the Department is satisfactory. He visited all the Mahals for inspection work.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

14. Appendix II shows the laws in force in the State before the year of report and those newly framed and promulgated during the year. The law newly introduced is the Explosive Substances Act which has been framed almost on the lines of the British Enactment.

15. There is no regular military force in the State and Appendix III is therefore blank. Our Arab and Makrani bedas, the Police force which is regularly disciplined and drilled and the Bhayats and Mulgirasias occupy the position of a military force.

Military force.

16. The particulars of the Police force are given in Appendix IV. There is no change during the year of report in the strength of the force as well as in the arms with which they are supplied.

Police.

17. The working of the Police force has been efficient as in preceding years. The expenditure of the department including the village police comes to Rs. 22,540 during the State financial year as against Rs. 26,200 in the previous year. The ratio of police per square mile and per thousand of population comes to 0·19 and 3·03 respectively. If we include village police in the regular force the ratio per square mile and per thousand of population would be 0·68 and 10·27 respectively.

Efficiency of the Police.

18. The number of offences reported to the police and that of accused arrested by it during the year of report was 60 and 58 respectively as against 93 and 82 in the previous year showing a substantial decrease in crime during the year. All the accused arrested were sent up for trial. Of these 44 were convicted and sentenced and 14 were discharged or acquitted. The percentage of accused tried and convicted over persons arrested comes to 75·86 against 69·51 in the year 1907-08 which result is also satisfactory. The particulars of the work done by the Police are given in Appendices IV, V and VI.

Working of police.

19. The number of serious offences during the year shows a great falling off, it being only 2 against 7 in the previous year. These offences consisted one of rape and the other of grievous hurt. It is creditable to the police that no offence of house breaking occurred during the year. The number of offences against property was 19 during the year showing an increase of 6 over that in the previous year. It is very satisfactory to note that there is a marked decrease in crime during the year as compared with the preceding year.

Serious offences.

20 The value of property stolen and recovered during the year was Rs. 1,851-1-9 and Rs. 1,557-14-6 respectively against Rs. 3,815-4-9 and Rs. 3,172-7-9 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered comes to 84·15 which as will be seen from Appendix VI is higher than that in the year 1907-08.

Property stolen and recovered.

21. The strength of the village police remained the same as in the last year except that the number of Police Patels was reduced by one owing to regrouping of certain villages. The work of the village police though confined to their own villages is in a great measure like that of the district police with regard to the prevention and detection of crime. The village police is a most loyal class of servants and its work was as usual very satisfactory.

Village police.

Administration of Justice.

22. The constitution and number of Courts for the administration of justice remained the same as before. The Courts are :—

Constitution of Courts.

(1) The Huzur Court which is the High Court. It is presided over by the Raj Saheb and the Chief Karbhari.

(2) The Sarnyayadhish Court presided over by Mr. Abhechand G. Desai, B A.,LL B. Mr. Desai exercises powers of a Sessions Court in Criminal cases and has jurisdiction to dispose of original civil suits exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value. This Court is also an appellate court over the Nyayadhish Court.

(3) Nyayadhish Court. Mr. N. T. Maniar is the Nyayadhish. He exercises powers of a First Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and has power to dispose of civil suits upto the value of Rs. 2,000 He also exercises powers of a Small Cause Court Judge with regard to monetary suits upto the value of Rs. 50.

23. The number of criminal cases as well as of persons apprehended therefor and dealt with by the Courts during the year of report was 86 and 152 respectively against 114 and 204 in the previous year. All the cases except two were disposed of during the year. One of the pending cases is that mentioned in the last year's report. It can not be disposed of till a certain political appeal made by the Morvi State is disposed of. Appendices VII and VIII furnish information regarding cases and they also show how the accused were dealt with.

Criminal Justice.

24. During the year there were only three appeals presented to the Sarnyayadhish against the decisions of the Nyayadhish as will be seen from appendix IX. In one case the application was rejected, in one the decision of the lower Court was confirmed and in one it was modified. There was no appeal to the Huzur Court. The number of appeals and their results show that the work was carefully done.

Criminal appeals.

Civil Justice.

25. The number of civil suits filed during the year was 261 against 340 in the preceding year. The number of suits for disposal during the year was 266 including 5 suits remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year. Of these 259 have been disposed of leaving a balance of 7 at the close of the year. Appendix X gives particulars as to the nature and value of the suits filed. It also shows how they were disposed of.

Execution of decrees.

26. The number of applications for execution of civil decrees filed during the year was 651, the same as last year, which with the balance of 195 in the beginning of the year brought the total for disposal to 846. Of these 632 have been disposed of leaving a balance of 214 at the close of the year. The work done during the year is compared with that in the preceding year in Appendix XI which also furnishes other information connected with it. The large number of applications remaining undisposed of is due to a lean year and the high prices of food grains prevailing throughout the year.

Civil appeals.

27. The total number of civil appeals filed during the year was only 5, viz, one to the Huzur Court and 4 to the Sarnyayadhish Court. All the appeals were disposed of. Particulars of the appeals filed and as to how they were disposed of are given in Appendix XII. It shows that the work of the Civil Courts too was satisfactory.

Extradition.

28. As in the preceding year there was no difficulty in getting extradition of accused from other States. During the year of report extradition of 9 persons had been obtained, 2 through the Agency and 7 direct from the States concerned. Demands for extradition of two accused had also been complied with by this State.

Prisons.

29. As mentioned in previous reports there is only one central prison at Wankaner for the whole of the State. There was a decrease in the number of new admissions as well as in the daily average of prisoners this year also, as will be seen from Appendix XIII. There was no mortality in the jail population and the health of the inmates was as usual very good. There was no jail offence of any kind. The working of the jail department has been satisfactory.

Registration of documents

30. Particulars of work relating to registration of documents done during the year are given in Appendices XIV and XV. During the year of report there is a slight decrease In the number of documents presented for registration and it calls for no explanation. The

value of the property dealt with by 177 registered documents is almost the same as that dealt with by 200 deeds registered in the previous year. The fees realised during the year have almost been the same and calls for no remark.

Municipality.

31. The only municipality in the State is that in the town of Wankaner the Capital of the State. It is purely a State department maintained from general State revenues. No taxes are levied from the people to maintain the institution. The municipal establishment consists of a Municipal Officer besides ward inspectors, scavenging, lighting and road watering establishments. The main roads are swept twice daily and the bye-lanes once. They are always kept very clean. The public latrines too are well looked after. The Municipal Officer is empowered to inflict a fine upto Rs. 5/- for offences of public nuisances on a summary enquiry. The cost of the municipal department has been Rs. 4,940 during the Samvat year 1964 against Rs. 5,246 in the Samvat year 1963.

Rural conservancy.

32. There are no special arrangements for rural conservancy. The village sweepers keep the streets and thoroughfares of their village clean on payment of small perquisites by the villagers. The people themselves attend to the cleanliness of their own compounds. The Mahal Revenue and Police Officers see during their tours in their Mahals that the villages are kept clean.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and rianfall

33. Like the last year it rained this year too in the middle of June for about two days, the rain fall varying from 1·70 inches in the town of Wankaner to 8·5 inches in the Lunsar Mahal. This rain was not due to the regular breaking out of the monsoon but it was the result of a cyclone passing over the State. However it was enough in most of the villages to commence sowing operations. The regular monsoon did-not commence till the middle of the first week in July ; since then it began to rain almost daily till the end of August. There was no break for two months and consequently the ploughing and weeding operations could not be carried out. Although the rainfall during this period was not heavy it caused an excess of moisture in the soil which greatly encouraged the growth of weeds in the fields to the detriment of the seedlings. The rains then stopped from the beginning of September. It was only then that cultivators were able to do weeding and other agricultural operations. Naturally the break brought new life to the crops and the kharif crops were in ears. Rain was badly wanted at the time and every one was

anxiously awaiting it. But they were disappointed as in past years. The later rains failed as usual in the nick of time. The Kharif crops suffered thereby most and it was feared that the cotton crop too would almost fail. Fortunately however there were scattered showers here and there in the last week of September and we owe our present cotton crop to that alone. Although the total rainfall of the season amounted to the average rainfall of this State it could not be said under the above circumstances that it was seasonable and evenly distributed.

Crops.

34. The rainfall in June being sufficient sowing was completed in almost all the villages and the seedlings were healthy. But the incessant rainfall in July and August caused excess of moisture in the soil. This as remarked in the preceding para made the plants diseased and prevented the cultivators from carrying out the weeding and subsequent tilling operations. The rains then stopped in the beginning of September and the people getting the long desired break completed the weeding and other agricultural operations as expeditiously as they could. Its effect was marvellous. The plants got new life and had a very healthy growth. This naturally created hopes that with one good and timely shower of rain the year would be a good one. But that was not the wish of the Providence and the rains did not fall when they were wanted most. The Kharif crops suffered therefore a great deal and had there not been rains in the last week of September the cotton crop too would have almost failed. This rainfall too was not enough and general. It varied from 13 cents to 3 inches in some places. With such unevenly distributed rainfall and the want of later rains the crops suffered much and it will appear from the table given further on that the out-turn of crops was much below the average.

As remarked last year the experiments in growing Spence Cotton were continued this year too but it is now certain that it won't suit the soil here.

Irrigated crops.

35. Like last year the cultivators had of necessity to raise rabi crops owing to the poor out-turn of Kharif crops and the area under irrigated crops was 2,023 acres. The area under sugar cane goes on increasing every year and it was 185 acres during the year against 106 in the preceding year.

Red-rust and frost.

36. The wheat, barley and the Methi crops did not suffer from any disease. But unfortunately the cotton crop in some villages suffered a great deal from frost. The cotton in fields touching the banks of rivers, nalas and in low lying places suffered most and the prospects of the year were further marred on this account also.

Anna valuation of crops.

37. The following table shows the anna valuation of the various crops during the year of report and the preceding four years. The average good crop is taken to be 16 annas,

Name of crop.	Average crop in annas during.				
	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09
Jowar...	4	6	16	9	7
Bajri	6	12	16	10	11
Cotton.	8	8	10	12	10
Pulses.	2	3	16	8	8
Sesamum.	½	1	12	1	4
Gram...	1½	1	6	4	3
Wheat.	8	12	5	13	12
Barley.	8	8	6	10	10
Methi...	8	8	10	14	14

Wages and labour.

38. As remarked last year there is much demand for both skilled and unskilled labour and their wages too have been very high. The wages of field labour had been extraordinarily high during harvest time. The reasons for such a state of things are the paucity of labour, an increasing demand for it and the high prices of food grains.

Prices of food grains.

39. The prices of food grains prevailing throughout the year were very hige because the out-turn of crops in the preceding year as well as in the year of report was below the average. Appendix XVIII compares the prices ruling in the preceding year with those in the year of report.

Forests.

40. As mentioned in previous reports there are no forests worth the name in this State. The formation of the soil is not suitable for tree growing. There are large plots of waste land here and there fit for grass growing only and they are kept as grass reserves or vids. These yielded a good crop of grass this year too but it was found difficult to dispose of it. In most of the reserves the grass had to be left uncut and the cultivators who may be in need of grass or who may want to keep it in stock for their cattle are allowed to cut it free. The state itself has a very large quantity of hay in stock.

Trades and manufactures.

41. There is hardly any important trade in the State worth mentioning, except that in the hand-made coarse cloth, covers for bedding, Dhotis &c. manufactured by local weavers who

mostly belong to the town of Wankaner. There was much demand for this kind of cloth.

Export and Import trade.

42. The export trade consists mainly in cotton, wool, Methi, sometimes of wheat and other grain when the harvest is good, and of country-made cloth. It is not practicable to give information as to the total quantity and value of these commodities because they are exported by railway as well as by road But the quantity of cotton exported would be 40,000 maunds and of wool about 4,000 maunds. The total value of the export trade of all kinds would be about 5 lacs of rupees. The import trade consists of sugar, rice, spices, iron, cloth, timber, Kerosine oil, tobacco, glassware, colouring materials &c. The value of such commodities comes to about Rs. 4,50,000 But these figures are not quite correct for we have no data for the Bhayati villages.

Customs levies.

43. Import duty is levied on all commodities at different rates on different articles varying from Re. 1-9-0 to Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. Articles valued at less than a rupee are exempt from this duty. Import duty is also not levied on all articles brought for religious institutions, those brought by mendicant classes and by all the subjects for certain specified purposes in connection with marriages. Traders are allowed to bring in their commodities for sale and keep them for 8 days free of import duties and to take them back paying duty only on the articles sold in the State. There is also a system of refunding a certain amount of duty on the whole or part of the commodities the bulk of which is not broken provided it is removed within the year during which it is imported. Export duty is levied on cotton and wool only.

Ginning factory.

44. Owing to the erection of the new Ginning Factory the old one which did not work satisfactorily had to be closed and removed. The new factory was in full working during the year and it ginned 17,670 maunds of cotton. With up-to-date and new machinery the cotton ginned was good and realised better price than in previous years.

Cotton Press.

45. The cotton merchants of the State were for a long time wishing that there should be a cotton press and offered to have all their cotton pressed therein. The advantages of a cotton press were accordingly pointed out to the owners of the Ginning Factory and we are glad to state that they at once saw how beneficial the project was to them and have erected a cotton press for full pressed bales in the compound of the Ginning Factory. The press is ready to commence work and it is hoped that there will be a good cotton market in Wankaner.

46. The amount spent on public works during the State financial year was Rs. 64,405 against Rs. 53,855 in the preceding year. The details of works are shown in Appendix XIX.

Public works.

48. There being no trade of any kind the main stay of the people is agriculture. And as stated above the crops having suffered much from the failure of later rains the harvest was much below the average. There was therefore no improvement in the condition of the agriculturists even with such high prices prevailing because they had hardly any surplus produce to dispose of. They could not reap any advantage of the rise in the price of cotton too for they had disposed of all their cotton in the beginning of the season before there was any indication that the price of cotton would rise. On the one hand the income of the agriculturists was thus reduced a great deal and on the other they had to spend much more in field labour than in by-gone years. Under such state of things there has been no improvement in their condition. Many of them have again been involved in debt

General condition of the people.

The condition of the trading classes too has not improved. With heavy losses suffered in cotton and grain business last year they would have been almost on the verge of ruin had they not made pretty good profit by a sudden rise in the price of cotton. The other higher classes who have to depend on wages earned in service or some other avocations have not fared well.

As in previous years since the famine the labouring classes have been doing well and they are in a prosperous condition. Some of them who were cultivators before the famine but had to work as labourers since then for want of means have now been able to purchase bullocks and agricultural implements and to take up land. On the whole it could hardly be said that there has been a general improvement in the condition of the people.

48. The year was on the whole a very healthy one. There was not much sickness among the people and there was no epidemic of any kind to impede agricultural work. There was however mouth and foot disease as well as small-pox among cattle and the latter claimed many deaths among them. Owing to continuous rains for two months the goats and sheep also suffered from foot disease and many died from its effect.

49 Appendix XX shows the agricultural stock during the year of report as well as in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase almost under every head during the year although many cattle died.

Agricultural stock.

50. The only sources of excise revenue are liquor, ganja and opium. The consumption of liquor shows no tendency to increase whereas that of ganja and opium is decreasing. The revenue from these sources was Rs. 1,847 during the year of report as against Rs. 1,380 in the preceding year. Appendix XXI furnishes details as to shops and other matters.

Excise revenue.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

51. During the Samvat year 1964 the gross revenues of the State came to be Rs. 2,87,137 as against Rs 2,95,500 in the previous Samvat year showing a decrease of Rs. 8,313 which calls for no remark. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs 2,59,591 against Rs. 2,65,150 in the previous year.

Gross revenues and Expenditure.

52 As in preceding years the instalments of Government and Local Fund Loans due during the year of report were punctually paid up with the interest. The amount remaining due at the end of the year of report for both the loans is Rs. 2,53,863 and we hope to pay it within the period fixed if not earlier, provided the coming years are good.

Government and Local Fund Loans.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

53. Appendix XXIII furnishes particulars of medical relief granted during the year. The number of institutions for medical relief has been two as in the year before.

Hospitals.

54. The total number of both out-door and in-door patients treated during the year at both the hospitals was 8,729 whereas that in the previous year was 9,695. The decrease is due to the healthiness of the year, as well as to the dispensary at Tithwa having been closed for about a month owing to delay in finding a successor to the Hospital Assistant who died in March 1909. The number of in-door patients admitted and treated during the year at the Wankaner Hospital was 27 against 41 in the preceding year. The institutions have been freely taken advantage of by the public and they are managed efficiently. Dr. K. A. Nanawatty who was our Chief Medical Officer has resigned his post at the close of the year to take up service elsewhere.

Patients treated.

Prevailing diseases.

55. The diseases prevailing during the year of report were ordinary as before and call for no special notice.

Sanitation and vaccination.

56. The progress of vaccination has been good as before and sanitation too has been properly looked after. The villages are situated on high ground and there is therefore no necessity for drainage works. There is plenty of good well water everywhere for drinking purposes and the villages are kept very clean.

57. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations done during the year was 1,280 and 20 against 1,151 and 8 respectively in the previous year.

Small-pox.

58. This year too there had been cases of small-pox here and there but it was fortunate that the number of fatal cases was quite small. During the year there were 71 cases of small-pox in 12 villages of which only 4 proved fatal. There were no measles this year.

Births and deaths.

59. During the year of report the number of births and deaths was 1,235 and 604 respectively against 1,076 and 804 in the previous year. The increase in the number of births and the decrease in the number of deaths show that the year was a very healthy one. The ratio of birth and deaths per mille comes to 45·1 and 22·95 respectively against 39·18 and 29·36 in the preceding year. The arrangements for the registration of vital statistics continue to be the same as before and the records made show that they are working well.

Plague.

60. Fortunately the whole of the State was free from plague during the year. When it was reported that the town of Rajkot and some villages of the Morvi State were infected with plague it was feared for a time that infection may be brought to this State. But the plague in the places mentioned above was of a very mild type and it having soon stopped we had no cause for much anxiety. There was also no other epidemic in the State during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Instruction.

Number of schools and students.

61. Throughout the State the number of institutions for imparting education has been 15 and they are situated in the same places as in the previous year. Of these 1 is a High School, 13 schools for boys and one for girls. The number of students attending the various schools at the close of the year was 975 showing

an increase of 14 in the number during the previous year. No school had to be closed during the year on account of any epidemic. Particulars of the Educational Department are given in Appendix XXV.

Examination and its results.

62. The High School was examined this year by the Deputy Karbhari, the Head Master of the School and some of his assistants. The Vernacular Schools were examined by the Head Master and the Taluka School Master. Except for Standard VII of the High School the examination results of the institutions are good and call for no remark. The results at the matriculation examination have not been satisfactory because the class suffered somewhat in teaching owing to some delay by our not being able to find a suitable man for appointment as a Head Master after Mr. Trivedi left. The results of the examinations are given in the following table and compared with those of the previous year.

Name of school.	1907-08.			1908-09.		
	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage.
1 High School.						
Standard VII.	4	3	75·0	6	1	16·6
Other standards	170	76	44·7	185	95	51·4
2 Vernacular Schools for boys.						
Below standard.	119	104	87·4	135	109	80·7
Other standards.	443	336	75·8	416	330	79·3
3 Girls' School.						
Below standard.	18	14	77·7	35	30	85·7
Other standards.	71	55	77·4	75	62	82·7

Free primary education.

63. The increase in the number of students every year shows the beneficial effects of free primary education. The cultivating classes have not yet at all taken kindly to education although they are pursuaded nay, I should say pressed to send their boys to school. It is now quite certain that unless education is made compulsory there is no hope of educating the children of cultivating and other labouring classes.

64. One of the scholarship holders who was in the senior B.A. class passed his examination and took his degree during the year. He is now studying for the L.L.B. examination. The Devkunvarba scholarship which he held is continued to him and he is also given other help to enable him to study for the Law examination. One scholarship is now held by a student in the senior B.A. class, another by one in the Intermediate Examination class and the fourth by one studying for the Previous Examination. It is satisfactory to find that the award of these scholarships has been of great good to the subjects of this State and that it has already commenced bearing good results. It has to be noted with regret that the boy who was given a scholarship at the Poona College of Science in the Sub-overseer class died of plague there. The Haridas Scholarship given to a boy studying at the Victoria Technical Institute Bombay during the last year was continued to him this year also.

Devkunvarba Scholarships.

65. It has been possible to appoint during the year a drawing teacher holding a Third Grade certificate. Drawing is now taught in a much more systematic way than before and the Wankaner High School is now made a centre for drawing examination since next year. It is hoped that our Educational department will be able to present some students next year for the graded examinations in drawing held by the Sir J. J. School of Arts.

Drawing class.

66. During the year of report the Political Agent, Halar Prant and H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar visited most of the schools in the town of Wankaner. The Maharaja Saheb also did us the honour of distributing the annual prizes to the students at his hands.

Visits of Distinguished personages.

The educational department of the State is under the supervision of Mr. S. M. Vachhrajani, B.A. who is a strict disciplinarian and a good educationist. It is satisfactory that the department is doing good work under him.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

67. The State paddock has as in previous years maintained the good name it has earned for itself. This is due mainly to the personal keen interest taken by the Raj Saheb in the department. The number of brood mares was raised from 42 in the previous year to 48 in the year of report. The number of colts and fillies born during the year was 3 and 9 respectively. The Army Remount Agent visited the paddock

Paddock.

during the year and purchased two fine colts. 5 colts and 2 fillies were disposed of locally and the prices realised were good. The income and expenditure of the institution during the Samvat year 1964 was Rs 2,360 and Rs. 9,555 respectively as against Rs. 4,570 and Rs. 7,850 in the previous year.

Diplomas obtained at Ahmedabad.

68. During the year of report there was a horse show at Ahmedabad and 5 brood mares and 2 fillies from the Paddock were taken there. They were put down under different classes and I am glad to say that except 2 all of them got diplomas some of them coming first in their classes.

Stallions.

69. The stallions remained the same as in the previous year and the service rendered by them during the year was satisfactory as will be seen from the table given below.

No.	Name of stallions.	Mares Covered.		
		Of State Paddock.	Of other persons.	Total.
1	Master Lurgan. T. B. E.	20	14	34
2	Mazurka. ... Arab	...	43	43
3	Fulmaliyo. ... Kathiawari	18	39	57
4	Tajanio. ... Do.	4	38	42
5	Daru ... Cyprian Donkey..	5	20	25
	Total...	47	154	201

The number of mares covered during the year shows an increase of 34 over that in the previous year. As remarked last year the services of the Cyprian Donkey are utilized for improving the local breed of the donkeys and the results are very statisfactory.

Visitors of the Paddock.

70. The Army Remount Agent, the Political Agent, Halar Prant, and H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar visited the Paddock during the year of report and were greatly pleased with the young stock and the good management of the institution. The Paddock Superintendent Mr. Gulab Moti has as before worked satisfactorily.

Cattle-breeding.

71. The Cattle-breeding at the Rampura Vidi has not been satisfactory during the year. Almost all cattle suffered from foot and month disease in the beginning and then smallpox. Some cows and she-buffaloes in calf miscarried and some fell a prey to the last

named disease. Immediate steps were taken to check the spread of the disease and the sick animals were properly treated by the Paddock Superintendent. The number of young stock sold during the year brought an income of Rs. 126 against Rs. 3,800 in the previous year.

Printing Presses.

72. There is only one printing press called the Amarsinhji Printing Press in the town of Wankaner, and the work it has been turning out is the same as before, viz., printing of the State Gazette, the forms for the use of the State offices besides doing other job work. No newspaper, periodical or books are printed therein.

Libraries.

73. The number of Libraries has been the same as in the previous year, viz., one in the town of Wankaner, called the Victoria Jubilee Library and the other in the Mahal head quarter town of Tithwa called the Amarsinhji Library. The State continued to give its help to these institutions as before and they have continued to be useful to the public, especially the Victoria Jubilee Library. The newspapers, magazines and other periodicals received in the library have been the same as mentioned in the last year's report.

Fairs.

74 The usual fair in the month of Shrawan was held at the temple of Shri Jadeshwar Mahadev but owing to rains it was not largely attended. The fee receipts on account of ground rent from stalls &c., amounted to Rs. 72 this year. The fairs held annually at the temple of Dholeshwar and Nagabawa in the town of Wankaner during the month of Shrawan were not held owing to mourning observed on account of the death of Kunvari Shri Hemant Kunvarba.

Conclusion.

75. As will be observed from the satisfactory results of the year's working of the various departments of administration shown in the report that the heads of the departments as well as the subordinate staff have worked hard and well. Without their hearty co-operation and support it would not have been possible to achieve the present success, and I take this opportunity to tender them all my best thanks. My special acknowledgments are due to Mr. Abhechand G. Desai, the Deputy Karbhari, in whom I have secured an excellent assistant.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI, L.C.E.
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

Wankaner, *19th May 1909.*

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Appendix I.

Names of High Officials in the Wankaner State showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-09.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Mr. Nathabhai A. Desai, L. C. E.	Chief Karbhari.	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909	
„ Abhechand G. Desai, B. A., LL. B.	Deputy-Karbhari & Sar Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
„ Ratanshah B, Damri.	Private Secretary.	Do.	Do.	
„ Kaikhushru A. Nanawatty.	Chief Medical Officer.	Do.	15th March 1909	
„ Narbheram T. Maniar.	Nyayadhish.	Do.	31st March 1909.	
„ Sakarlal M. Vachhrajani, B. A.	Educational Secretary.	16th April 1908	Do.	
„ Mavji S. Tank.	State Overseer.	24th Nov. 1908	Do.	
„ Gulab M. Belim.	Paddock Superintendent.	1st April 1908.	Do.	
„ Vallabhram G.	Police Superintendent.	Do.	Do.	
„ Kanji K. Maniar.	Sir Daftary in charge Huzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

No	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes, with suitable changes.	No	
2	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
4	Contract Act.	,,	,,	
5	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
7	Jail Act.	,,	,,	
8	Hindu Law.	,,	,,	
9	Mahomedan Law.	,,	,,	
10	Abkari Act.	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act.	No	,,	
12	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	,,	,,	
13	Stamp & Court Fee Act.	,,	,,	
14	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
15	Salt Act.	,,	,,	
16	Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
17	Police Rules.	,,	,,	
18	Rules for the Management of Encumbered Estates.	,,	,,	
19	Shikar Rulings.	,,	,,	
20	Rules relating to Arms and Ammunition.	,,	,,	
21	Mining Rules.	,,	,,	
22	Majority Act.	,,	,,	
23	Rules regarding Poisonous Drugs.	,,	,,	
24	Explosive substances Act.	Yes, with suitable changes.	Yes	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Wankaner State, during the year 1908-09.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry. ...														The Arab and Makrani Bedas as well as the State Police perform Military Service when required. The Bhayats and Mul Girasias are liable to perform Military Service under certain circumstances.
Sappers. ...														
Artillery. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry. ...														
Imp. Service Troops.														

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Wankaner State for the year 1908-09.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Risaldar. ...	1	32-0-0		...	...	...	...	..	1	...	
Risala Sowars. ...	10	27-0-0		...	1	...	...	...	8	...	
Irregular „ ...	9	22-0-0		...	1	...	...	...	4	...	
„ Camel „ ...	3	19-0-0		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Police Jamadar. ...	1	15-0-0		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Havaldar. ...	1	13-0-0	Rs. 16,175.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Full Naik. ...	2	12-0-0		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
Lace Naik. ...	3	11-0-0		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
First class Constable. ...	8	10-0-0		...	2	...	...	...	5	...	
Second class „ ...	15	9-0-0		2	5	...	...	...	9	...	
Third class „ ...	30	8-0-0		8	14	...	...	...	14	...	
Total...	83		16, 175	10	25	...	...	...	47	...	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

Nathabhai A. Desai.
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the police in the Wankaner State, during the year 1908-09.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wankaner.	93	60	82	58	82	58	57	44	25	14	69·51	75·86	69·51	75·86	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amout of recoveries in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wankaner.	Rs. 3,815-4-9	Rs. 1851-1-9	Rs. 3,172-7-9	Rs. 1,557-14-6	83·14	84·15	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.							Capital punishment.	Persons awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months.	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.			
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*Three were dealt with under section 562 of Criminal Procedure Code.
Rape.	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt.	0	1	1	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hurt.	0	31	31	33	31	55	16	0	0	0	2	14	0	16	39	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
House-breaking.	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theft and other offences against property.	0	19	19	13	17	28	11*	0	0	1	7	0	0	8	12	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Miscellaneous.	1	84	85	50	36	67	42	0	0	2	4	35	1	42	21	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	×6	×Two of these are of the last year's case shown as undisposed of.
Total...	1	136	137	114	86	152	71	0	1	3	14	49	1	68	72	0	0	12	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

Number.	Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1908-09					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
		1907-08.	1908-09.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested, in presence of the Magistrate.	1907-08.	1908-09.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Huzur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court. ...	5	1	...	...	3	...	...	1×	3×	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	× Committed for trial by Nyayadhish Court.
3	Nyayadhish Court. ...	172	135	2	58	8	74	...	9*	206	151	34	37	68	1	...	11	* Extradited from other States.

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

Nathabhai A. Desai,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases.																	Remarks.
		Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Referred.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Wankaner.	Huzur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix X.

Civil work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.							Remarks.
		1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
												Rs.													Rs.	y. m. d.	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court. ...	...	1	7	1	7	2	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	16,000	0-11-5	
2	Nyayadhish Court. ...	4	4	333	260	337	264	333	257	4	7	16,272	2	257	1	219	33	3	2	...	37	86	9	125	15,270	0-1-12	
	Total...	4	5	340	261	344	266	339	259	5	7	16,272	2	257	2	219	33	3	2	...	38	86	9	126	31,270		

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XI.

Civil Work.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	1907-08	1908-09		1907-08	1908-09	Value for present year.	1907-08	1908-09	Value for present year	1907-08	1908-09	Value for present year.	1907-08	1908-09	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Nyayadhish Court.	198	195	30,423	651	651	74,764	849	846	1,05,187	654	632	63,368	195	214	41,819	196	10	8	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

Nathabhai A. Desai,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XII.

Civil work.—Number and result of appeals in civil suits in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during. Rs		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
Huzur Court.	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	600	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-10-2	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	1	...	2	4	3	4	3	4	...	...	800	1,320	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-5-23	0-4-28	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

Nathabhai A. Desai

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09				
										Days.	
Wankaner.	1	4	20	39	24	5·18	4·83	5	Rs. 722	12	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs.	Rs.					
Wankaner.	202	183	90	68	59	57	...	2	27	36	26	20	200	177	54,655	53,512	4	4	6	8	...

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Mortgages.	91	34,895	...	...	80	...	...	62	21,960	...	...	54	...	...	
Sale deeds.	57	16,218	...	...	44	...	...	59	23,788	...	...	61	6	...	
Wills.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	
Money-bonds.	27	3,542	...	...	12	6	...	36	7,763	...	...	20	14	...	
Miscellaneous.	25	...	...	...	7	4	...	18	...	...	...	4	12	...	
Total...	200	54,655	...	...	143	10	...	177	53,511	...	...	147		...	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1908.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1909.	Remarks.
		1907-08.	1908-09.		1907-08.	1908-09.		
					Rs.	Rs.		
Wankaner.	...	...	...	...	5,246	4,940	...	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	April 1908.	May 1908.	June 1908.	July 1908.	August 1908.	September 1908.	October 1908.	November 1908	December 1908.	January 1909.	February 1909.	March 1909.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Wankaner.	...	...	1·70	9·30	11·46	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·8	...	22·67	29·36	21·78	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Wankaner State during the year 1908–09.

Article.	During March (past year). lbs. per Rupee.	During March (present year). lbs. per Rupee.	Remarks.
Jowar.	26	28	
Bajri.	21	24	
Wheat.	22	21	
Rice.	13	16	
Mug.	26	24	
Muth, ...	27	30	
Adad.	20	20	
Gram.	23	22	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

Description of works.	State Funds.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
ORIGINAL WORKS.				
Iron cage for leopards.	385			
Out-houses for servants near the Hospital	65			
Windmill.	610			
Jadeshwar Road.	75			
Amar Vilas Palace.	41,920			
Boring expenses.	1,020			
Electric light installation.	11,670		55,945	
REPAIRS.				
Canal repairs.		20		
Telephone lines.		245		
Repairs to buildings, roads &c ...		8,195	8,460	
			64,405	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

State.	year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
Wankaner.	1907-08	7,563	3,596	969	3,405	159	150	145	2,111	98,201	3,837	...	22	1,343	
	1908-09	7,782	3,648	980	3,495	201	136	77	2,817	99,748	3,896	...	20	1,353	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

Nathabhai A. Desai.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Wankaner.	1	535	1	1,267	1	45	...	...	3	1,847	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

	Item.	Rupees.	Total.
	Opening balance.	874	
1	Land Revenue.	2,21,990	
2	Jama Sudharo &c., from Bhayats and Mulgirasias.	8,571	
3	Mandvi receipts.	26,707	
4	Excise Revenue...	1,847	
5	Judicial.	2,700	
6	Education.	690	
7	Recoveries on account of Tacavi and other outstanding dues.	38,202	
8	Other receipts.	24,632	
9	Deposits.	16,500	3,42,713
	EXPENDITURE.		
1	Administration.	32,960	
2	Police.	22,540	
3	Arab and Makrani Bedas.	2,660	
4	Jail charges.	722	
5	Education.	8,000	
6	Dispensaries (including vaccination).... ...	3,775	
7	Public Works.	64,405	
8	Dharmada.	8,450	
9	Pensions and allowances.	6,425	
10	Raj Kharach.	36,275	
11	Tribute.	18,879	
12	Municipality.	4,940	
13	Stable and Paddock expenses.	13,780	
14	Payment made towards Government and Local Fund Loans.	70,072	
15	Taccavi and other advances.	9,163	
16	Miscellaneous.	35,780	
	Closing balance.	3,887	3,42,713

Wankaner, 19 April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Wankaner State during the year 1908-09.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
State Hospital, Wankaner.	6,949	27	18	7	1	1	3,265	61·4	
Tithwa Dispensary. ...	1,753	...	...	...	...	...	510	34·2	
Total ...	8,702	27	18	7	1	1	3,775	95·6	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Wankaner State for the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks.
		1907-08	1908-09			1907-08	1908-09			Births.		Deaths.		
										1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	
Wankaner. ...	27,383	1,073	1,235	162	...	804	604	...	200	39·18	45·1	29·36	22·05	

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

Appendix XXV.

Statement showing Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Wankaner State for the year 1908-09.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1907-08	1908-09		1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School.	216	253	167·3	189	3,171		4,829	
13	13	Primary Schools including Urdu School	620	587	483	476				
1	1	Primary Girls' School.	125	135	83	103				
15	15	Total...	961	975	733·3	768	Rs. 8,000			

Wankaner, 19th April 1909.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1909-10.

Ahmedabad:

PRINTED BY

PATHAN NIZAMKHAN NOORKHAN VAKIL,

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1910.

INDEX.

	Page.
Chapter I. General and Political.	
Important events	1
Political Relations.	1
Visits of Political Officers	1
Important domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family ...	2
Raj Saheb's tour	2
Visits of other Chiefs	2
Changes in the staff	2
Chapter II.—Administration of Land.	
Revenue system	2
Introduction of cash assessment	2
Waste lands taken up	3
Remissions and Suspensions...	4
Coercive measures	4
Taccavi advances	4
Chapter III.—Protection.	
Legislation	5
Military force...	5
Police	5
Serious offences	5
Property stolen and recovered	6
Village Police...	6
Administration of Justice	6
Extradition	8
Prisons...	8
Registration of documents	8
Municipality	8
Rural conservancy	8
Chapter IV.—Production and Distribution.	
Weather and Rainfall	9
Crops	9
Experiment in cotton growing	10
Irrigated crops...	10
Experiment in eri silk cultivation	10
Redrust and frost	10

Page.

Anna valuation of crops 10
Wages of labour 11
Prices of food grains... 11
Forests... 11
Trades and Manufactures 12
Export and Import trade 12
Customs levies... 12
Ginning Factory 12
Cotton Press 12
Public Works... 12
General condition of the people 13
Agricultural stock 13
Excise Revenue 13

Chapter V.—Revenue and Finance.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure 14
Government and Local Fund loans... 14

Chapter VI.—Vital Statistics.

Hospitals 14
Sanitation and Vaccination... 15
Small-pox. ... ... — 15
Births and Deaths 15
Plague... 16

Chapter VII.—Public Instruction.

Number of schools and students 16
Free Primary Education 17
Devkunwarba scholarships 17
Padmarajkunwarba scholarships 18
Drawing Class 18

Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.

Paddock 18
Printing Presses 19
Libraries 20
Destruction of wild animals 20
Fairs 20
Conclusion 20

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1909–10.

CHAPTER I.

General & Political.

Area of the State ... ... 417 sq. miles.
Area of the Talukdari Village of Khasta in the Ahmedabad District ... ...8 sq. miles.
Population (census of 1901) ... ... 27,383.
Gross Revenues (excluding alienations) average of past five years ... ...2,75,960.
Tribute ... ... 18,879.
Ruler of the State—MAHARANA SHREE AMARSINHJEE, RAJ SAHEB, aged 31 years, a Zala Rajput, representing the Senior Branch of the Zala family.

Important events.

The important political event of the year was the visit of H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay to this province and the holding of a Darbar by His Excellency at Rajkot on the 17th January 1910. The Raj Saheb having been invited had attended the Darbar. He also paid a State visit and received a return visit from H. E. the Governor at Rajkot.

Political relations.

2. The relations with the sorrounding States have continued to be satisfactory. The contemplated amicable settlement of the various disputes with the Morvi State referred to in the last year's report has not yet been concluded. Negotiations are proceeding and endeavours are being made to bring the matter to a final conclusion soon.

Visits of Political Officers.

3. The Acting Agent to the Governor Major F. de B. Hancock paid a visit to the State in August 1909.

4. The year has to record a very lamentable event in the Raj Saheb's family. The Raj Saheb's junior Rani Saheb Ba Shri Padmaraj Kuwarba, Mandawala, breathed her last on the 6th February 1910, four months after giving birth to a daughter. The infant Kunvari Saheb is named Pravinkunvarba.

Important domestic events in the Raj Saheb's family.

5. During the last hot weather the Raj Saheb visited Kashmere. He also paid friendly visits to H. H. Maharaja Bhavsinhjee, Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and the Darbar Saheb of Vadia. Like last year the Raj Saheb was not able to make his cold weather tour in the State, but he paid short visits to almost all important villages of the State.

Raj Saheb's tour.

6. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi did us the honour of a visit with Mr. W. H. White. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, The Darbar Sahebs of Vadia and Bagasra also paid us a visit and graced the Darbar on the 31st birthday of the Raj Saheb.

Visits of other Chiefs.

7. There was no change in the personnel of the staff during the year under report. The vacant post of the Chief Medical Officer was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Gajanan Jhinabhai Mahimtura, L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., L. F. P. S. (Glasgow and Edinburgh).

Changes in the Staff.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

8. The system of recovering land revenue is the same as in preceding years viz. Bhagbatai. There was no change made in the working of the system. As explained in previous reports besides recovering a fixed share in the produce of the land a cash amount is recovered as Santi Vero per each Santi of land. The system though not without its evils is generally liked by the people.

Revenue system.

9. A regular revenue survey of all state lands was made during the time of the administration of the State by Government. Boundary marks were put up on each field and village maps prepared. But the lands were not classified with a view to fix the assessment. It was our intention

Introduction of Cash Assessment.

therefore to do so but owing to famine and subsequent bad years we could not do it. It was also our intention not to force a new measure on the cultivators unless they were convinced that it was better than the Bhagbatai system. With this end in view cash assessment was first introduced into the village of Amarsar in the year 1907 as an experimental measure. The people found it suitable and it has now been made permanent subject to revision. Last year the people of the village of Vankia in the Tithwa Mahal applied to introduce the cash assessment system into their village also and it was done. Following their example the people of Panchasia, Ranekpur, Hasanpur and Panchasar in the Tithwa Mahal have asked for the introduction of cash assessment in their villages and their lands are being classified now. It is hoped that we will be able to fix and introduce the assessment into these villages during the ensuing year. The system has been working well in the two villages where it has already been in force.

Waste lands taken up.

10. During the year of report the area of State lands cultivated with the various kinds of crops was 68,877 acres against 68,235 acres in the preceding year showing an increase of 642 acres. The increase is due to 376 acres of waste lands being cultivated and the rest to the purchase of Bhayati and Mulgirasias lands most of which were cultivated before.

The following table shows the area of land under several crops during the year of report and the four previous years.

Crops	1905-06 Acres.	1906-07 Acres.	1907-08 Acres.	1908-09 Acres.	1909-10 Acres.
Bajri.	16,854	18,540	19,193	19,034	18,397
Jowar.	21,173	19,456	17,371	18,972	18,906
Cotton.	17,685	19,206	18,126	17,481	17,554
Banti.	481	440	467	635	622
Tal.	1,814	3,356	3,817	3,417	3,997
Pulses.	6,175	6,580	6,630	7,159	7,646
Wheat.	1,220	686	920	717	1,072
Barley.	338	217	245	195	297
Methi.	25	134	341	325	211
Miscellaneous.	170	170	245	300	175
TOTAL.	65,935	68,785	67,355	68,235	68,877

It will be observed from the figures of the year under report that the area under the first three principal crops shows hardly any appreciable change when compared with the figures of the preceding four years. This shows that the cultivators faithfully follow the system of rotation of crops as mentioned in the last year's report. The area under the irrigated crops this year was 2,273 acres against 2,023 in the previous year.

Remissions and Suspensions.

11. The crops this year being on an average good the Santi Vero and the cash assessment were timely recovered. There was no need therefore to extend the period for payment. The total amount of Santi Vero and cash assessment to be recovered during the St. year 1966 amounted to Rs. 71,510 of which Rs. 64,020 have been recovered till the end of the year of report. The arrears of Rs. 7,490 are mostly due to the second instalment of the cash assessment in the two villages falling due in April. It is hoped that the arrears will be recovered before the end of the revenue year.

Coercive measures.

12. As remarked in previous reports we have no difficulty in recovering our land revenue unless the crops are bad and the cultivators are thereby unable to pay it up. There has therefore been no need for coercive measures and it is hoped that it will never arise. Our difficulties however in our Talukdari village of Khasta have not yet been over. The appeal to the High Court mentioned in the previous year's report has not yet been disposed of and the attitude of the tenants is becoming more defiant. They have been annoying our officers and seeking for excuses to pick up quarrels but we have strictly ordered our men not to give them any opportunity to do so.

Taccavi advances.

13. The taccavi advances given during the St. year 1965 amounted to Rs. 7,940 as against Rs. 2,975 in the St. year 1964 showing an increase of Rs. 4,965. The increase in the grant was due to certain new cultivators brought from outside the State having had to be helped for maintenance and purchase of additional bullocks. The recoveries on account of taccavi during the same period amounted to Rs. 17,220 which is very satisfactory.

The head of the Revenue Department is our Deputy Karbhari Mr. Abhechand G. Desai B. A. L. L. B. His administration of the department is excellent and under his care the revenues are expanding.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

14. The laws in force in the State and those newly framed and introduced during the year of report are shown in Appendix II. It will be observed that three new Acts have been introduced during the year.

Military force.

15. The State has not got for the present any regular military force. Appendix III is therefore blank. The need for a military force is supplied by the Arab and the Makrani Bedas, the drilled police force, and the Bhayats and Mulgarasias who are liable to render such service.

Police.

16. Appendix IV gives particulars of the Police force in the State. The strength of the force as well as the arms with which the men are supplied continue to be the same as in the previous year.

Efficiency of the Police.

17. The working of the Police force during the year has been as efficient as before. The ratio of Police per square mile and per thousand of population comes to 0.19 and 3.03 respectively whereas with the village police the ratio would come to 0.68 and 10.14 respectively. The expenditure of the Police including the village police amounted to Rs. 26,450 during the State financial year as against Rs. 27,500 in the foregoing year.

Working of the police.

18. During the year of report the number of offences reported to the police was 65 and the number of accused arrested by it was 70 as against 60 and 58 respectively in the preceding year. This shows a slight increase and calls for no explanation. All the accused arrested were sent up for trial. Of these 52 were convicted and the rest discharged or acquitted. The percentage of accused convicted over those sent for trial was 74.28 against 75.86 in the previous year showing a slight decrease of 1.58. The result of the working of the department has been as before satisfactory. Appendices IV, V & VI furnish particulars of the work done by the Police during the year.

Serious offences.

19. The total number of offences committed during the year was 175 against 136 in the year before, showing an increase of 39. The increase is

mainly due to an increase of 5 under the head of theft and other offences relating to property and 25 under miscellaneous offences. Among serious offences there was one of culpable homicide, 2 of rape and 2 of house-breaking. All these were detected and the offenders brought to justice.

Property stolen and recovered.

20. During the year of report the value of property stolen and that of recovered was Rs. 2,410–12–9 and Rs. 1,783–0–9 respectively as against Rs. 1,851–1–9 and Rs. 1,557–14–6 in the preceding year. This result when compared with that of the last year is not so good but on an analysis of the cases being made it can not be said that the result is unsatisfactory. Taking into consideration the general results of the working of the Police it must be said that their work has been as before satisfactory.

Village police.

21. The village police has as before worked hard and well and maintained their high standard of efficiency in their work. Its strength and distribution have been the same as in the previous year.

Administration of Justice.

Constitution of Courts.

22. During the year of report there was no change in the number and the constitution of Courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice. There are the following courts:—

(1). The Huzur Court or the High Court. It is presided over by the Raj Saheb and the Chief Karbhari.

(2). The Sarnyayadhish Court. It is presided over by Mr. Abhechand G. Desai, B. A., L. L. B. In Criminal matters the Court exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge and in civil matters has original jurisdiction in suits exceeding Rs. 2000 in value. This Court is also an Appellate Court over the Nyayadhish Court.

(3). The Court of the Nyayadhish. In Criminal matters this Court exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate and in Civil matters disposes of the suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value. It is also the Small Cause Court of the State with regard to money suits upto Rs 50. Mr. N. T. Maniar presides over this Court.

Criminal justice.

23. Appendices VII and VIII furnish particulars regarding criminal cases and the accused involved therein and dealt with by the Court during the year. It will be observed that the number of cases dealt with during the year was 113 against 86 in the past year showing an increase of 27, whereas that of persons apprehended therefor was 195 which exceeded the figure of the previous year by 43. This was due to an increase in the number of offences. All the cases were disposed of except one involving two persons which can not be disposed of pending decision of a certain political appeal by Morvi State.

Criminal appeals.

24. During the year of report there were appeals in 8 cases of which three were presented to the Huzur Court and 5 to the Sarnyayadhish Court. Appendix IX shows that in 3 cases the decisions of the Lower Court were confirmed, in two modified and in three reversed. The number of appeals and their results show that the work was carefully done by the Criminal Courts.

Civil justice.

25. The number of Civil Suits filed during the year was 265 against 261 in the previous year. With the 7 cases remaining undisposed of at the end of last year the total for disposal came to 272. The number disposed of during the year was 260 leaving a balance of 12 at the end of the year. Appendix X furnishes particulars about the value, nature and duration of suits.

Execution of decrees.

26. There was a decrease of 113 in the number of applications for the execution of civil decrees filed during the year over that in the year before. With the balance of 214 remaining for disposal in the beginning of the year the total number for disposal was 752. Of these 530 have been disposed of. The decrease in the number of applications filed during the year can be attributed to decrees having been satisfied out of Court owing to a good harvest. Appendix XI gives information regarding this case.

Civil appeals.

27. It will be observed from Appendix XII that the number of Civil appeals filed during the year was 6 against 5 in the previous year. Decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 4 cases and amended in two. The Civil work done during the year seems very satisfactory.

28. As in previous years there was no difficulty in obtaining extradition of accused from other States. During the year of report the State obtained extradition of 3 persons and extradited 15 to other States.

Extradition.

29. There is only one central prision at Wankaner for the whole of the State as before. The number of prisioners during the year was 30 showing an increase of 10 over that in the former year. The daily average of prisioners has also risen from 4.83 to 5.78 in the year of report. The health of the prisioners was good and there was not a single death among the inmates of the prison. There was no jail offence committed by the prisioners during the year. Appendix XIII gives particulars about the prision. The Chief Medical Officer Dr. Mahimtura is the Jail Superintendent and his supervision is thorough and discipline strict.

Prision.

30. The number of documents presented for registration during the year was 180 against 183 in the previous year but the value of property to which they related was higher by Rs. 5,595 than in the latter year. The fees realised show a slight increase and call for no remark. The particulars of the deeds &c are given in Appendices XIV and XV.

Registration of documents.

31. The only Municipality in the State is in the town of Wankaner, the capital of the State. It is like one of the other departments of the State and is wholly maintained from State revenues. The townspeople have not to pay any tax therefor. The Municipality looks after the lighting, watering and cleaning of roads and streets in the town. It has also to look after the public latrines which have been located at convenient places on the outside of the town. The town is always kept very clean and is considered very healthy. There was no epidemic of any kind during the year except few cases of smallpox. Appendix XVI gives information about revenues and expenditure of the Municipality during the Samwat year 1965 which is the financial year of the State.

Municipality.

32. As remarked in previous report there are no special arrangements for rural conservancy. The village sweepers clean the streets occasionally on receipt of small perquisites from the villagers and the people themselves keep their compounds and

Rural conservancy.

the bye-lanes touching their houses clean. The Village Officers and Mahal Revenue aud Police Officers see during their visits that the villages are kept clean. There is everywhere good supply of drinking water. The position of villages everywhere is on a high level and they are naturally well drained.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and Rainfall.

33. Like the last year we had rains in the middle of the second week of June throughout the State and they were sufficient to start sowing operations everywhere except in a portion of the Lunsar Mahal where owing to the insufficiency of rains sowing was done in the last week of the month. The rainfall during the month was seasonable and it imparted therefore to the healthy growing of the seedlings. The rainfall in July too was evenly distributed over the month in every place but the Lunsar Mahal. There it was heavier than in other Mahals but it may be said that there was need for such a heavy rain in that Mahal. In August too there was rain throughout the State but the total fall for the month ranged between 1.58 and 1.82 inches. This total rainfall for August this year compared quite unfavourably with that of the month in the preceding three years. Such light showers however proved very beneficial to the sowings and the crops were in a very thriving condition. But by the end of the month we were not without anxiety as we knew that there was not much moisture in the soil and if the later rains failed as it used to be in the previous years the bright prospects of the year would be marred. Fortunately however our fears were soon dissipated by a good rainfall in the first week of September. The rainfall in that month was very conducive to the crops but Bajri crop was injuriously affected as it was in flower then. But the rainfall of the season was on the whole seasonable and well distributed. The total rainfall of the year was 22.67 inches which is nearly our average fall. There was no unusual change in the weather except severe cold in the latter part of the winter which brought on frost in some villages. Appendix XVII gives the rainfall during the several months of the year as recorded at the Wankaner Hospital.

Crops.

34. With such timely and well distributed rainfall the crops were very healthy from the beginning. The cultivators had been able to do weeding and other agricultural operations in time and had the heavy rains of September not injuriously

affected the Bajri, Jowar and pulses some of which were in flower then the year would have been one of plenty. However, as it is, the crops could in no way be said to be much below the average. The cotton crop this year would have been excellent had it not been damaged in some of the villages by frost.

Experiment in cotton growing.

35. The experiments in growing Spence cotton had as remarked last year to be given up. But we are now thinking of experimenting with American hybridized cotton and have arranged to get some seed from the Nadiad Agricultural Farm.

Irrigated crops.

36. There was enough of water in the wells and the cultivators having had time owing to the Kharif crop being ready soon were able to raise irrigated crops in 2,273 acres showing an increase of 250 acres over the area of the preceding year. The area under sugarcane however fell off from 185 acres in the last year to 125.

Experiment in eri-silk cultivation.

37. Finding that the eri-silk cultivation could be profitably introduced in the State, an experiment was made by obtaining about five thousand eggs of the eri worm from the Director of Agriculture Bombay in January last. The experiment was conducted under the supervision of the Paddock Superintendent and I am glad to say that it has proved to be well worth introducing into the State. It has been under our contemplation to send a man for regular training in the subject at Baroda or Poona and to introduce the industry among cultivators here where castor plants are grown in pretty large areas as mixed or single crop.

Redrust and frost.

38. This year too unfortunately the cotton crop in some of the villages suffered from frost but the danger was not much as most of the crop was ripe for picking. As usual the crop in low lying places and on river banks suffered most. The wheat crop this year was affected somewhat by redrust owing to heavy dews but the danger was not much.

Anna valuation of crops.

39. The anna valuation of the various crops during the year is compared in the following table with that of the crops in the four preceding years. An average good crop is taken to be 16 annas.

Name of crop.	Average crop in annas during.				
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
Jowar.	6	16	9	7	12
Bajri.	12	16	10	11	10
Cotton.	8	10	12	10	14
Pulses.	3	16	8	8	8
Sesamum.	1	12	1	4	8
Gram.	1	6	4	3	6
Wheat.	12	5	13	12	13
Barley.	8	6	10	10	12
Methi.	8	10	14	14	14

Wages and labour.

40. There was the same high demand for both skilled and unskilled labour and their wages too have been rather on the increase. The wages are nearly double of what they used to be before the famine. The cultivators find it difficult to obtain sufficient labour at harvest time even on payment of very high wages. The reasons for such extraordinary conditions are a greatly increased demand of labour everywhere, its paucity high prices of food grains and an increase in the cost of living consequent upon high prices of food stuffs.

Prices of food grains.

41. The prices of food grains prevailing during the year are compared with those in the previous year in Appendix XVIII. It will be observed from the table that though they are a little lower than those of last year it cannot be said that they have reached the prices of normal years.

Forests.

42. The formation of the soil being not suitable for the growing there are no forests in the State although there are many hills besides a large area of unculturable land. The average rainfall of the State is also not sufficient for the growing of valuable timber trees. But wherever possible endeavours are being made for growing babul trees. Most of the hilly tract is kept as grass reserves and for grazing of cattle. There being not much demand for grass it has to be left uncut in some of the grass reserves.

Trades and Manufactures.

43. Except small trade in handmade coarse cloth manufactured by local weavers there is no other important trade in the State. There has been much demand for this kind of cloth since some time and some of the weavers who had been to Surat to find work had returned as they could get work at their homes.

Export and Import trade.

44. Cotton, wool, methi and a small quantity of grain and countrymade cloth are the articles of export trade but it is not practicable to give the value or the quantity of the articles exported. The quantity of cotton and wool exported during the year would be 33,000 and 4,500 maunds respectively. The approximate value of the articles exported would be 4½ lacs of rupees. The import trade consists of the articles mentioned in the previous year's report and its approximate value this year comes to about 4 lacs of rupees.

Customs levies.

45. The rate of levying customs duty and the system under which it is levied remain the same as is mentioned in the last year's report. The privileges of free import of articles upto a certain limit and under certain conditions and the grant of refund of duty when articles are exported without breaking bulk were continued during the year as in the preceding year.

Ginning Factory.

46. There is now only one ginning factory in the town of Wankaner. It was in full working throughout the season and ginned 21,145 maunds of cotton against 17,670 maunds in the previous year. The cotton ginned was good and was easily disposed of at good prices.

Cotton press.

47. The cotton press erected by the owners of the Ginning Factory in the compound of the factory has proved to be of great benefit to the people. The Press was in working order last season and was able to get out 3,183 bales of cotton aud 61 of wool. The Ginning Factory and the press have enabled our merchants to establish their own cotton market here dealing direct with mill owners. These factories have also been giving much employment to the local labourers and have been thereby an additional source of prosperity.

Public Works.

48. During the State financial year St. 1965 the expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 55,785 against Rs. 64,405 in the previous year. The details of works done are given in Appendix XIX.

49. Fortunately the remark made last year about the condition of agriculturists has not to be repeated this year. The crops this year were better than last year and though the prices of food grains were a little less than in the previous year the price of cotton was unprecedented, barring that at the time of the American war. The price of cotton being very high from the commencement of the season and the cultivators having had a lesson of the past year, they were slow in disposing of their cotton. They have reaped the full benefits of the steady rise in prices and we are happy to note this year that the condition of agriculturists has materially improved this year. Some of them have been free from the debts due to the State and the Sowcars.

General condition of the people.

50. The trading classes too have done well. The prices of grain and cotton have gone on increasing and the traders have greatly benefitted by it. The condition of higher classes dependent on service and other wages remains the same as before owing to cost of living being dear.

51. Of all the people the labouring classes have done well during this year also. Their earnings have increased owing to high wages and the cost of living is not so much. They have now been in a very prosperous condition. It must be said that theirs is a better lot than that of some of the cultivators. I should however not forget to add that there is an appreciable improvement in the general condition of the people all round.

52. The year like its predecessor was a healthy one. There was neither any epidemic nor such sickness among the people as would impede agricultural operations. As mentioned later on there were a few cases of small-pox in a few villages. There was no disease among cattle too. The sheep and goats too had not to suffer from continuous rain as in the previous year.

53. Appendix XX shows the agricultural stock during the year of report and compares it with that of the previous year. There is an increase under every head except one. This is satisfactory and calls for no special remark.

Agricultural stock.

54. The excise revenues of the State are from liquor, opium and Ganja Bhang. The consumption of opium and Ganja is decreasing every year and that of liquor too is restricted. With a view to control the use of liquor its sale is done by a State servant at a shop located in the midst of the bazar on a high road.

Excise revenues.

Appendix XXI shows the excise revenues of the State for the St. year 1965 which shows an increase of Rs. 354 over that in the previous year. This is due to prevention of illicit importation of the drugs into the State from the surrounding States and Talukas.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Gross revenues and expenditure.

55. Including alienations the gross revenues of the State were Rs. 4,01,868 during the Samvat year 1965. Excluding alienations which come to Rs. 88,000 approximately the gross revenues of the State in Samwat year 1965 were Rs. 3,13,868 against Rs. 2,87, 137 in the preceding Samvat year which shows an increase of Rs. 26,731 which is very satisfactory. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 2,60,312 as against Rs. 2,59,591 in the previous year.

Government and Local Fund loans.

56. The amount due on account of Government and Local Fund loans taken for the last famine was Rs. 2,53,863 in the beginning of the year of report. Besides interest a sum of Rs. 60,100 was paid during the year reducing the debt to Rs. 1,93,763 at the close of the year. It is our intention to pay off the debt next year if the year proves to be a good one.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospital.

57. The number of institutions for medical relief has been two in the whole of the State, viz. a Hospital in the town of Wankaner and a dispensary in the village of Tithwa, the headquarters of that Mahal. The particulars of patients treated at both these institutions and other information regarding them are given in Appendix XXIII.

Patients treated.

58. The total number of patients, both outdoor & indoor, treated during the year at both the institutions was 12,268 against 8,729 in the previous year which shows an increase of 3,539 over that in the latter year. The increase in the number of patients even during such a healthy year was due to the efficient treat-

ment of our present popular Chief Medical Officer Dr. Mahimtura. The dispensary at Tithwa had to be closed for about a month this year too and the number of patients there has been reduced therefore. There is accommodation for indoor patients in the hospital at Wankaner alone and the number of indoor patients admitted and treated therein during the year was 47 against 27 in the previous year. Both institutions are well managed and the public have been freely taking advantage of them.

Prevailing diseases.

59. The year was a healthy one and the diseases prevailing were ordinary mainly consisting of malarial fevers, eye sores, diarrhœa, dysentry and diseases of the year, skin and of digestive and respiratory systems. There was no epidemic of any kind except cases of small-pox in some villages.

Sanitation and Vaccination.

60. The vaccination work done under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon has been satisfactory. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations done during the year was 1,284 and 57 respectively against 1,280 and 20 in the preceding year.

61. As regards sanitation there is nothing specially for remark. The villages are kept clean, there is abundant supply of good drinking water everywhere and none of the villages become water lagged during the monsoon.

Small-pox.

62. During the year small-pox had made its appearance in 29 villages. There were in all 216 cases of which 12 only proved fatal. It would seem that the outbreak was not of a virulent type. Immediate steps were taken by the vaccination department to bring the outbreak under control and they were successful in their efforts. There were no cases of measles or chicken-pox this year.

Births and Deaths.

63. Appendix XXIV gives statistics of births and deaths during the year. The number of births was 1,209 and of deaths 551 showing a decrease of 26 and 53 respectively over those in the previous year. These call for no explanation. The ratio of births and deaths per mille comes to 44.15 & 20.12 respectively against 45.1 & 22.05 in the preceding year. The arrangements for registration of births and deaths continue to be the same as in previous years and appear to be working satisfactorily.

64. Like last year there was no plague in the whole of the State. There were imported 2 cases of plague however, one from Bombay and one from Jodiya under Jamnagar. They were immediately detected and removed to plague hospital where one proved fatal and another recovered. There was plague in Jamnagar, Morvi and Rajkot and we have to take the usual precautions against its importation here.

Plague.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Instruction.

65. During the year of report there was no change in the number and nature of institutions for imparting education as already existing. The total number of students receiving education in the several institutions was 997 at the end of the year of report showing an increase of 22 over the number in the previous year. No school had to be closed during the year owing to any epidemic. Appendix XXV furnishes detailed information regarding the institutions.

Number of schools and students.

66. Like last year the examinations were conducted by Mr. Abhe chand our Deputy Karbhari, the Head Master and some of the Assistant Masters in the High School and in the other schools by the Head Master and the Taluka School Master. The drawing examination was held in the High School under the supervision of the Deputy Karbhari and the Head Master, the question papers to be set having been received from Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay. Barring Standard VII the results of the High School were not so good, but that is due to the examination being specially made stiffer than in the previous year. The same was the case with regard to vernacular schools for boys The following table shows the examination results for the year as well as of the foregoing year:—

Examinations and their results.

Name of School.	1908-09.			1909-10.			Remarks.
	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage.	No. of pupils presented for examination	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage.	
1. High School.							
Standard VII.	6	1	16.6	6	5	83.3	
Other standards.	185	95	51.4	217	77	35.5	
2. Vernacular schools.							
Below standards.	135	109	80.7	130	113	87	
Other standards.	416	330	79.3	408	270	66	
3. Girls' School.							
Below standards.	35	30	85.7	31	28	90	
Other standards.	75	62	82.7	77	62	80	
4. First Grade Examination in Drawing.	...	...	...	19	10	52.6	

Free Primary Education.

67. The beneficial effects of free primary Education have been apparent during the year of report~~a lso~~. also There is an increase in the number of students in the primary schools. As remarked last year there is much need of making primary education compulsory. But we are waiting to introduce the measure to see what is being done in other places in the matter, as the same question is now in the forefront and is being discussed in all its details.

Devkunwarba Scholarships.

68. The four scholarships each of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem established in the year 1904 to commemorate the memory of the late lamented Rajkotewalla Rani Saheb Devkunvarba have greatly benefitted the students of the High School. They have enabled them to receive collegiate education. One of the scholarship holders has passed the B. A. examination and is now studyiug for the law. One who was in the senior B. A. class has also graduated himself at the last examination. There is one now holding the scholarship in the College of Science, Poona studying for the Engineering after passing the Intermediate Examination. The three remaining scholarships are now held one by a student in the Previous Class, one in the Intermediate Class and one studying for the L. L. B. Examination.

69. There were requests made occasionally by some graduates from the State for help to study further and the Raj Saheb feeling that such help was badly needed has established a scholarship of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem naming them after his late lamented Mandawalla Rani Saheb Padmarajkunwarba. One of these scholarships is given to a graduate studying for the M. A. Examination and the second to the graduate studying for the law.

Padmarajkunvarba Scholarships.

70. The drawing class under its new teacher has been doing good work. It was possible this year to present 19 students for the First Grade Examination in Drawing. Of these 10 passed and have been given certificates. They are now being prepared for Second Grade Examination in Drawing.

Drawing Class.

71. The educational department has continued to be under the direct control of Mr. S. M. Vachhrajani. His supervision is strict and thorough and the education in the State is making good and sound progress under him.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

72. The working of the State Paddock has been satisfactory as in previous years. The number of brood mares has remained unchanged. The number of colts and fillies born during the year was 10 and 5 respectively against 3 and 9 in the previous year. The stock produced is fine in every respect. The Army Remount Agent did not visit our Paddock this year and we had therefore to dispose of the young stock by sale locally. In all we disposed of 15 animals including one mule and one mare which was not holding for some years. The income and expenditure of the Paddock during the Samwat year 1965 was Rs. 3,050 and Rs. 10,025 respectively against Rs. 2,360 and Rs. 9,555 in the previous Samvat year. The instituton is not profitable to the State but as the Raj Saheb is fond of horses and takes a lively personal interest in horse-breeding it is maintained even at such a loss. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department of the Presidency visited and thoroughly inspected the Paddock in February last. From his remarks it appears that he was pleased with what he saw of the Paddock.

Paddock.

Stallions.

73. The stallions have been the same as before but the Kathiawari horse Tajanio having become unsound is not utilized for service. It is to be removed from the Paddock. The other horses have continued to do good service. The mares covered by each of the stallions are shown in the following table.

No.	Name of Stallion.		Mares covered.			Remarks.
			Of State Paddock.	Of other people.	Total.	
1	Master Lurgan	T. B. E.	17	20	37	
2	Mazurka.	Arab.	6	31	37	
3	Fulmalio.	Kathi.	12	43	55	
4	Tajanio.	Do.	3	35	38	

There being no demand for mules here the services of the Cyprian donkey are not utilized for mule breeding but are used for improving the breed of local donkeys. The people freely utilize the services of the donkeys for their animals and very good results are seen everywhere.

Cattle-breeding.

74. The cattle-breeding at the Rampara Vidi has improved this year. There was no disease of any kind among them. Some old animals worth not breeding from were disposed of during the year. Some of the male calves were also sold and the total realisations from cattle sold came to Rs. 636 which is satisfactory.

Printing Presses.

75. There is only one printing press in the town of Wankaner. The Press is called the Amarsinhjee Printing Press and prints the State Gazette, forms for the use of the State Offices and such other job work. It does not print any books, newspapers or periodicles.

Libraries.

76. The libraries in the State have been the same as mentioned in the last year's report, and the State has as usual been contributing a greater part of the expenses. The library at Tithwa is on a small scale but the Victoria Jubilee Library in the town of Wankaner

is a nice institution and furnishes good reading in the way of books, newspapers and periodicals to the public. No newspaper or periodical known for seditious writing is subscribed for by the library.

Destruction of wild animals.

77. Some panthers occasionally roam about in our Rampara and other Vidis and kill cattle. When information is obtained by the Raj Saheb about a kill he visits the Vidis and shoots the panthers. During the year of report one fine panther was killed by the Raj Saheb and another by the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot.

Wild-boars.

78. This year there was a loud cry from every village especially from those nearing the Vidis that the number of wild pigs has greatly increased and been doing great damage to the crops. Restriction for the killing of these animals under the Shikar rules had therefore to be removed. Permission was given to the people for their destruction. From the report received it appears that a large number of them has been destroyed by the Kolis.

Fairs.

79. Fairs were as usual held in the month of Shravin at the temple of Jadeshwar and those of Dholeshwar and Nagabawa in the town of Wankaner. They were largely attended and there was no crime of any kind committed at these fairs. The fee receipts from the stalls in the shape of ground rent amounted to Rs. 89 against Rs. 72 in the previous year.

Conclusion.

80. During the year of report the several departments of the administratian had been efficiently managed and it is satisfactory to note that the Heads of the departments and other officers concerned have worked hard and conscientiously. I must specially mention the valuable help received from the Deputy Karbhari Mr. Abhechand G. Desai and my best thanks are due to him and other officers for their hearty co-operation in carrying on the administration of the State.

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Wankaner State showing changes in personnel during the year 1909–10.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks
		From.	To.	
Mr. Nathabhai A. Desai, L. C. E.	Chief Karbhari.	1 April 1909	31st March 1910	
„ Abhechand G. Desai, B. A, L L. B.	Deputy-Karbhari & Sar Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
„ Ratanshah B, Damri.	Private Secretary.	Do.	Do.	
Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura, L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., L. F. P. S. &c.	Chief Medical Officer.	3 May 1909	Do.	
Mr. Narbheram T. Maniar.	Nyayadhish.	1 April 1909	Do.	
„ Sakarlal M. Vachhrajani, B. A.	Educational Secretary.	Do.	Do.	
„ Mavji S. Tank.	State Overseer.	Do.	Do.	
„ Gulab M. Belim.	Paddock Superintendent.	Do.	Do.	
„ Vallabhram C. Bhatt.	Police Superintendent.	Do.	Do.	
„ Kanji K. Maniar.	Sir Daftary in charge Huzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Wankaner State during the year

1909–10.

No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes, with suitable changes.	No	
2	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
4	Contract Act.	,,	,,	
5	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
7	Jail Act.	,,	,,	
8	Hindu Law.	,,	,,	
9	Mahomedan Law.	,,	,,	
10	Abkari Act	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act.	No	,,	
12	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	,,	,,	
13	Stamp & Court Fee Act.	,,	,,	
14	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
15	Salt Act.	,,	,,	
16	Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
17	Police Rules.	,,	,,	
18	Rules for the Management of Encumbered Estates.	,,	,,	
19	Shikar Rulings.	,,	,,	
20	Rules relating to Arms and Ammunition.	,,	,,	
21	Mining Rules.	,,	,,	
22	Majority Act.	,,	,,	
23	Rules regarding Poisonous Drugs.	,,	,,	
24	Explosive substances Act.	Yes, with suitable changes.	,,	
25	Rules for Public Conveyances.	No	yes	
26	Rules for Cultivation of Hemp.	,,	,,	
27	Boiler Inspection Act.	,,	,,	

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Wankaner State during the year 1909–1910.

Arm of Service.	No. of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and all allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry. ...														Arab and Makrani Bedas as well as the State Police perform Military Service when required. The Bhayats and Mul Girasias are liable to perform Military Service under certain circumstances.
Sappers. ...														
Artillery. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry. ...														
Imperial Service Troops. ...														

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the police in the Wankaner State for the year 1909–1910.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Risaldar. ...	1	35-0-0		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Risala Sowars. ...	10	27-0-0		...	2	...	...	...	8	...	
Irregular „ ...	9	22-0-0		...	1	...	...	...	4	...	
„ Camel,, ...	3	19-0-0		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Police Jamadar. ...	1	18-0-0		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Havaldar. ...	1	13-0-0	Rs. 15,035	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Full Naik. ...	2	12-0-0		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
Lace Naik. ...	3	11-0-0		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
First class Constables. ...	8	10-0-0		...	3	...	...	...	3	...	
Second class. „ ...	15	9-0 0		...	7	...	...	...	7	...	
Third class. „ ...	30	8-0 0		2	10	...	...	...	14	...	
TOTAL...	83		15, 035	2	26	...	...	...	44	...	

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wankaner State, during the year 1909–1910.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1908–09.	1909–10.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1908–09.	1909–10.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wankaner.	60	65	58	70	58	70	44	52	14	21	75.86	74.28	75 86	74.28	

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wankaner State during the year 1909–1910.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1908–09	1909–10	1908–09	1909–10	1908–09	1909–10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wankaner.	Rs. 1,851–1–9	Rs. 2,410–12–9	Rs. 1,557–14–6	Rs. 1,783–0–9	84.15	73.96	

Wankaner, 4th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State during the year 1909–1910.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Persons awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the Present year.	Total.					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months.	,, 2 to 3 ,,	,, 3 to 6 ,,	,, 6 to12 ,,	,, 1 to 2 years.	,, 2 to 3 ,,	,, 3 to 5 ,,	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culpable homicide ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Rape. ...	...	2	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grievous hurt. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hurt. ...	...	37	37	33	35	83	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×Add 5 of past year.
Robbery. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
House-breaking. ...	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add 6 of past year.
Theft and other offences against property. ...	2	24	26	17	21	×23	19	...	3	...	14	2	...	19	9	...	...	8	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous. ...	3	109	112	34	52	*84	50	...	1	2	6	41	...	50	38	...	...	5	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total...	5	175	180	86	113	195	74	...	5	2	21	45	1	74	130	...	...	14	7	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	

Wankaner, 4th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1909–10.

Number.	Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year.	Frought to trial in 1909–10					Total.								
		1908–09.	1909–10.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Huzur Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	Convicted on an appeal against acquittal.
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court... ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	+13	4	13	...	8	5	...	...	...	+Committed for trial by Nyayadhish Court and transferred.
3	Nyayadhish Court...	135	175	11	70	6	115	...	*4	151	206	43	81	67	11	2	2	*3 three of them were extradited from other States.

Wankaner, 4th April 1910.

NATHABHI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1909–1910.

Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases.																	Remarks.
	Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Huzur Court. ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sar Nyayadhish Court. ...	5	...	...	3	3	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	8	...	...	3	3	2	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Wankaner, 4th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Wankaner State during the year 1909-10.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
		1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	Value. Rs.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted & compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Average duration. y. m. d.	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0-4-21	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	4	7	260	264	264	271	257	259	7	12	13,270	2	260	2	232	24	3	1	...	50	108	4	97	11,600	0-1-7	
	Total....	5	7	261	265	266	272	259	260	7	12	13,270	2	260	3	232	24	3	1	...	50	108	4	98	11,600		

Wankaner, 4th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Wankaner State during the year 1909–10.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of,			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	1908–09	1909–10		1908–09	1909–10	Value for the present year.	1908–09	1909–10	Value for the present year.	1908–09	1909–10	Value for the present year.	1908–09	1909–10	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Nyayadhish Court.	195	214	41,819	651	538	81,357	846	752	1,23,176	632	530	61,889	214	222	61,287	200	7	15	

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and result of appeals in civil suits in the Wankaner State during the year 1909–1910.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during. Rs.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1908–09	1909–10	1908–09	1909–10	1908–09	1909–10	1908–09	1909–10	1908–09	1909–10	1908–09	1909–10	1908–09	1909–10	1908–09	1909–10	1908–09	1909–10	1908–09	1909–10	1908–09	1909–10	1908–09	1909–10	
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
Huzur Court.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	600	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0-10-2	0-10-20	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	4	5	4	5	4	5	...	...	1,320	1,390	1	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0 - 4-28	0-1-22	
Total.... ...	...	...	5	6	5	6	5	6	...	...	1,920	1,390	2	4	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...			

Wankaner, 4th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement Showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Wankaner State during the year 1909-10.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10				
									Rs.	days.	
Wankaner.	1	5	30	24	35	4.83	5.78	9	525	9.14	

Wankaner, 4th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Wankaner State during the year 1909-10.

Name of State.	Documents Presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wankaner.	183	180	68	71	57	62	2	...	36	28	20	19	177	180	53,512	59,107	4	3	8	5	

Wankaner, 4th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Wankaner State during the year 1909-10.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.							
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.				No of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages.	62	21,960	...	...	54	...	...		71	27,469	...	...	62	14	...	
Sale deeds.	59	23,788	...	...	61	6	...		61	26,168	...	...	64	4	...	
Wills.	2	...	...	...	6	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money bonds.	36	7,763	...	...	20	14	...		28	5,469	...	...	16	4	...	
Miscellaneous.	18	...	...	...	4	12	...		20	...	...	...	9	...	...	
Total.	177	53,511	...	...	147	...	...		180	59,106	...	...	152	6	...	

Wankaner, 4th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wankaner State during the year 1909–10.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1909.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1910.	Remarks.
		1908–09	1909–10		1908–09	1909–10		
Wankaner.	...	...	...	...	4,940	4,699	...	

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Wankaner State during the year 1909–10.

Name of State.	April 1909	May "	June "	July "	August "	September "	October "	November "	December "	January 1910.	February "	March "	Total	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Wankaner.	0–4	...	5–58	4–86	1–82	6–30	0–18	...	0–25	...	...	...	19–3	22–67	23–7	

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement, as to prices of staple food-grains in the Wankaner State during the year 1909-10.

Article.	During March (past year) lbs. per Rupee.	During March (present year) lbs. per Rupee.	Remarks
Jowar.	28	33	
Bajri.	24	26	
Wheat.	21	23	
Rice.	16	17	
Mug.	24	27	
Muth.	30	33	
Adad.	20	24	
Gram.	22	31	

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Wankaner State during the year 1909–1910.

Description of works.	State Fund-			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Telephone lines.	260	270	530	
New Palace at Amar Vilas.	40,425	...	40,425	
Outhouses for servants.	165	...	165	
Office for Mesaria Fouzdar.	300	...	300	
Amar Vilas waterworks.	4,730	...	4,730	
Road and General repairs.	...	7,105	7,105	
Canal repairs.	...	255	255	
New roof over Amarsinhjee Market.	1,290	...	1,290	
Electric Light expenses.	...	985	985	
	47,170	8,615	55,785	

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari Wankaner,

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Wankaner State during the year 1909–1910.

State.	year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Wankaner.	1908–09	7,782	3,648	980	3,495	201	136	77	2,817	99,748	3,896	...	20	1,353	
	1909–10	8,040	3,718	1,010	3,563	268	152	120	2,604	1,09,021	3,906	...	20	1,387	

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Wankaner State during the year 1909-10.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Wankaner.	1	810	1	1,346	1	45	...	...	3	2,201	

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure in the Wankaner State during the Samvat year 1965.

Item.	Rupees.	Total.
Opening balance	3,887	
Land Revenue	2,49,496	
Revenue of Alienated Lands	88,000	
Jama Sudharo &c., from Bhayats and Mulgirasias.	7,930	
Mandvi receipts	29,716	
Excise Revenue	2,201	
Judicial	3,000	
Education	950	
Other receipts	20,575	
Recoveries on account of Taccavi and other outstanding dues	31,417	
Deposits	10,796	4,47,968
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration	32,617	
Police	21,673	
Arab and Makrani Bedas	2,652	
Jail charges	516	
Education	9,267	
Dispensaries (including vaccinatian)	3,665	
Public Works	55,786	
Dharmada	3,264	
Pensions and Allowances	8,741	
Raj Kharach	39,603	
Tribute	18,879	
Municipality	4,699	
Stable and Paddock expenses	15,440	
Revenue on account of Alienations	88,000	
Payments made towards Government and Local Fund loans	67,648	
Miscellaneous	43,510	
Taccavi and other advances	27,913	
Closing balance...	4,095	4,47,968

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Wankaner State during the year 1909–1910.

Dispensary.	No. of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.						Remarks.
	Out door.	In door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Expenditure.	Daily average.	
State Hospital, Wankaner....	10,817	47	28	13	3	3	2,565	132.7	
Tithwa Dispensary...	1,451	...	...	...	...	...	385	22.4	
Total	12,268	47	28	13	3	3	2,950	155.1	

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Wankaner State for the year 1909-10.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1908-09	1909-10			1908-09	1909-10			1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	
Wankaner ...	27,383	1,235	1,209	...	26	604	551	...	53	45 1	44.15	22.05	20.12	

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained by the Wankaner State for the year 1909-1910.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1908-09	1909-10		1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School.	253	254	189	193	3,315		4,755	
13	13	Primary Schools including Urdu School.	587	606	476	447.2				
1	1	Primary Girls' School.	135	137	103	92.8				
15	15	Total	975	997	768	733	Rs. 8,070			

Wankaner, 28th April 1910.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner.

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